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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXII NO 147 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

LABOUR ASKED TO FOOT BILL FOR OWNERS' ILLS

PARTIAL RESTORATION OF WAGE-CUTS?

Millowners' Reply To Labour Office Findings

"CHRONICLE SPECIAL"

The report of the Labour Office inquiry into wage-cuts and unemployment in the mill industry will receive serious attention in the hands of the Millowners and Labour Leaders. The attempt to balance the wage-cut by linking it with the fall in the cost of living will be hardly acceptable to Labour circles. In fact, one Labour leader remarked, "The ideal worker, beloved of the Labour Office living according to the cost of living index numbers, is as dead as Ricardo's 'Economic Man.' Labour cannot live on index numbers."

LABOUR ATTITDUE

It is difficult to forecast the attitude of the Left Wing Labour, in view of serious dissensions within their ranks. But it is understood that Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale will come out with a definite line of action exploiting the findings of the report to the best advantage of Labour. Whether this report will be a prelude to a another inquiry, it is difficult to say. As far as the Government is concerned, the policy is one of "wait and see", of course, keeping the ring clear.

MILLOWNERS SCHEME

The policy of millowners, rather their "No Policy" has been thoroughly exposed in the report. It is understood, that anticipating the unfavourable verdict of this inquiry, the Bombay Millowners had set up a parallel inquiry of their own. It is understood that their Sub-Committee's report will be published in the course of a few days.

SETTING HOUSE IN ORDER?

To avoid Congress intervention on behalf of Labour and to prevent the mediation of bodies like the Indian Merchants Chamber, which they consider as a blow to their prestige, the Bombay Millowners are making a feeble attempt to set their house in order. Their plan consists of:

(1) a scheme of standardisation of wages;

(2) fixing up basic wage for each department of industry and do away with the present glaring disparity.

(3) amalgamation of wages and dear food allowance; and

(4) Rationalisation scheme.

PARTIAL RESTORATION

It is understood that the process of working out this scheme involves a partial restoration of the present wage-cut, which the Millowners think that Labour in its present disorganised condition will accept. As a further inducement for its acceptance, a saving clause will be added that the question of wages will be favourably reconsidered, as and when the condition of the industry improves. With all its polish, the present scheme falls short of the old standardisation which was rejected by labour leaders a few years back.

Mira Ben (Miss Slade), the English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, left for Europe on Thursday by the Italian mail boat.

FIERCE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

Chileans Predict Bolivian Military Collapse

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 21.

Fifty thousand fiercely fighting Granchaco in a battle which both Bolivians and Paraguayans admit may prove a decisive engagement of war.

Bolivian reports show that fighting has been extremely fierce along a twenty mile front against which Paraguayans have been hammering for the past week with a Bolivian sector as the principal objective.

Chileans predict Bolivian military collapse if a break-through is effected but Lapaz maintains that the Bolivian line still holds.

Aga Khan's Luck

FELICITATION WINS GOLD CUP

Beats Thor By Eight Lengths Hyperion Coming Third

LONDON, June 21.

The Gold Cup run at Ascot today over a distance of two miles four furlongs resulted as follows:

Felicitation	1
Thor	2
Hyperion	3

Ten ran. Won by eight lengths. One and half lengths separated Second and Third.

Starting prices:—9/2 Felicitation; 100/7 Thor; 11 to 8 on Hyperion.

Special place betting evens to against Felicitation. Others were proportionate.—Reuter's Special.

AGA KHAN'S LUCK

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 21.

Rain at Ascot caused the cancellation of Royal procession. Spirits were further damped when Lord Derby's Hyperion (11 to 8 on) failed to win the Gold Cup. The Aga Khan's Felicitation (9/2) scored easily. It led from start to finish and won unchallenged by eight lengths. Principal foreign challenge came from the French candidate Marcel Boussac's Thor (100/7) who with a late run deprived Hyperion of the second place by one-and-half length. Young Lover was close up fourth, Italian "Carpom" fifth and American "Mate" sixth.

HIS THREE WINNERS

Felicitation was the first of the Aga Khan's three winners, others being Alishah (7 to 4 on) in the Rouse Memorial Stakes and Badruddin (7/4) in the Waterford Stakes.

The winner was ridden by Gordon Richards who has never previously won the Gold Cup and was trained Frank Butters who has had a wonderful run of success during the meeting with eight winners hitherto.

Lord Derby disappointed at the failure of Hyperion said that the horse may possibly not run again.

GOVT. REPORT ON WAGE-CUTS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Bombay Leads The Attack

"Most Numerous And Greater In Extent," Is Finding

RATIONALISATION FOR OWNERS' PROFITS

The Departmental Inquiry instituted by the Bombay Government in the question of wages and unemployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry is now completed and the Report of the inquiry has been published. The Report runs into nearly 240 pages and is divided into six parts.

MANAGEMENT

"There is no Labour policy and, therefore no wage pilicy, still less is their any common sales policy, and goods produced in one centre are sold in another, although the same article is made locally. Both men and methods differ in a striking way and each centre has its own characteristics". Thus the Report sums up the efficiency of the managers of the Industry.

WAGE-CUTS

As regards wage-cuts, the Report says, these have been most numerous and greater in extent in Bombay City.

THE REASONS

As regards reasons adduced for the cut in wages the Report makes the statement that:—

"in Bombay it was stated that it was necessary to reduce the cost of production, and LABOUR COSTS WERE THOSE MOST CAPABLE OF REDUCTION."

IN OTHER CENTRES

The principal reasons given by Ahmedabad for a reduction in the wages are reduction of wages in other centres and diminished profits. And "in other centres, wages have been reduced because Bombay and Sholapur reduced wages."

RATIONALISATION

Regarding Rationalisation the Report says that it has been irregular and had made the greatest progress in the centre. Where the biggest cuts in wages have been made. "Where Rationalisation has mainly taken the form speeding up machinery, introducing new types and increasing the efficiency of the machine, THE TENDENCY HAS BEEN FOR THE EMPLOYERS TO GET THE GREATER PART OF THE MONETARY BENEFIT."

The Inquiry was announced at the end of February by the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, who informed the Legislative Council that the Labour Office had been instructed to inquire into the reductions in wages which had been effected, or were in contemplation, in the several centres of the cotton mill industry, to consider the relation of those cuts to rationalization and unemployment and the real wage position of the workers. Collection of evidence for the report started in the middle of March.

METHOD OF INQUIRY.

Questionnaires were issued to all mills and Trade Unions in the textile industry. Officers of the Labour Office visited 159 cotton mills in the different centres of the Presidency, while the statistical staff of that Office extracted from the muster rolls of the mills the wage data required for the inquiry. This "ad hoc" inquiry was essential in order properly to discharge the terms of reference. It entailed the collection of a mass of data and the working out of a large number of tabulations, because it was necessary to ascertain the actual earnings in 1933 and not merely changes in the rates of pay.

NO RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report makes no recommendations, as the object of the inquiry was only to ascertain a series of facts. The report runs to nearly 240 pages, of which over one half consists of tabular statements and appendices. In addition there are twenty charts and graphs. The report itself is divided into six parts.

Part I is of a general character, giving a brief survey of the textile industry since 1926 and notes upon the general aspects of rationalization, the method of wage payments, the meaning of real wages, etc.

Part II deals with Bombay City,

Part III with Ahmedabad,

Part IV with Sholapur, and

Part V with the other centres of the textile industry, in the Bombay Presidency, namely, Southern Mahratta, Khandesh, and Gujerat (excluding Ahmedabad).

Part VI gives the general conclusions arrived at and the terms of reference with brief replies to each.

THE RESULTS.

The report sums up the results of the inquiry as follows:—

"Our task has been to ascertain the facts regarding the wage situation in the Textile Industry in the Presidency, and that has involved a consideration of various other matters indirectly connected with the earnings of the workers. We were not asked to make recommendations, nor to express opinions, only to ascertain the facts. Those facts have been derived from different sources, which may occasionally differ, and at times it has been found necessary to interpret them when their meaning would otherwise have been obscure. We

(Continued on Page 9).

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

Mahatma Urges Organisation For Bettering Lot Of Workers

POONA, June 21.

An official statement regarding the Conference between Mahatma Gandhi and the Maharastra leaders which took place yesterday morning will be issued to-morrow.

It transpires from further enquiries made that Gandhiji, on being asked what should be the method of organising Labour on behalf of the Congress, replied that Labour should be organised for removing their grievances and improving Labour conditions, but not for utilising them for political exploitation.

Further asked as to what should be the object and methods of organising Peasant Leagues on behalf of the Congress, Gandhiji said: "Whatever we are doing good thereby to the peasants also. We should try to improve conditions in different ways, but political education is necessary." He further added that educating the peasants politically did not mean their political exploitation, as in the case of Labour.

CO-OPERATION TEST.

Questioned as to what test should be applied to discover true unity between the Congress and the Democratic Swaraj Party, Gandhiji replied that the test lay in the co-operation of all constructive schemes within and without the Congress.

Gandhiji started the day with visits to various Harijan quarters early in the morning and later paid a visit to the Women's University and the Hingne Girls School. He emphasised the urgency of Hindi being made a compulsory language in schools.

At 4 p.m. Gandhiji received an address from Harijans at Sarwajanik Hall and at 6-30 p.m. an address on behalf of Poona residents in Poona City.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN LINER SINKS

STAVANGER, June 21.

Liner "Dresden" sank this morning.—Reuter.

A Special Cable from Berlin says:—

There is little hope of salvaging the 14000 ton German tourist liner "Dresden" which went ashore in gale near Stavanger. Over a thousand pleasure-cruising passengers and crew have been taken off. The Shipowners state there were only two fatalities, two women who died of heart failure, on board a Norwegian vessel which went for rescue.

HARROW-WINCHESTER DRAW

LONDON, June 21.

The match between Harrow and Winchester at Harrow was drawn. The final scores were: Winchester 166 for four declared (Farber 63 not out). Harrow 124 for four (Johnson 83 not out).—Reuter.

CITY POLICE OFFICERS PUNISHED

Sequel To Allegations In Sutta Raid

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, left for Europe on Thursday by the Italian mail boat.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has after a searching inquiry ordered that Sub-Inspector S. B. Sangilker be dismissed and that Sub-Inspector J. B. Contractor be discharged from the City Police Force as from Thursday, as a sequel to the allegations that were made against them in the "Sutta" raid that was carried out by them in the North of the City early in June.

These Officers were suspended pending an inquiry into their conduct in connection with the raid. They were both attached to the Kalachowki Police Station.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

The charges against the officers were that they had received an illegal gratification and had released a man that they had arrested in a "Sutta" raid. They then substituted another man in place of the man who was released and faked the Panchnama to suit his identity and placed him before a Magistrate and had him convicted.

This case had caused a great sensation in Police circles, as this was perhaps the first time that an incident of this nature had been brought to light in connection with the Sutta Khel. As a result of an inquiry held by Inspector Mahankel of the Kalachowki Police Station it was alleged that these two officers participated in a raid which was carried out under a warrant issued by Deputy Commissioner Wilkins (Crime Branch) and had arrested two men and taken charge of a large sum of money in the raid. Later, one of the two men had been released, and in his place another is alleged to have been substituted. The money seized in the raid had also vanished. The original panchnama had been it is alleged changed so as to suit the altered conditions and the two men were placed on a charge sheet before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court Dadar. The man who was put up in place of the man who had been released it is alleged pleaded guilty and was convicted on his own plea and fined.

The Inspector reported the matter to the Superintendent of the section. Another inquiry was then held and one of the Officers concerned is alleged to have produced the money he had taken as his share. The other Officer is also alleged to have made a clean breast of the whole affair.

COMMISSIONER'S ORDERS.

They were then placed before the Commissioner of Police who held a searching inquiry into the conduct of these officers and ordered that Sub-Inspector Sangilker be dismissed from the Police Force and the other Sub-Inspector Contractor, be discharged from the Force. A dismissal from the Force amounts to a permanent bar from entering Government service, while an officer discharged from the Force may again enter any other department in Government Service.

Mr. Sangilker who has been dismissed had an year's service to his credit, while Mr. Contractor has been in the Force for two years.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

Keen Contest For Vice-Chancellorship

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 21.

I understand that the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University will shortly be made. Among the candidates in the field for the post, which carries with it an allowance of Rs. 1,500 and free lodging and motor, are: Sir Muzammilullah Khan, the Nawab of Chattari, Sir Mohamed Yakub, Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy, Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan and Dr. Wali Mohamed.

It will be recalled that Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, a pro-Swarajist, has been Treasurer of the University for a long time, and was recently re-elected Treasurer. It is considered that Nawab Ismail Khan stands the best chance among all candidates.

MR. JAIRAMDAS TO BE RELEASED?

Bombay Govt. Cancels More Notifications

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 21.

The Bombay Government have cancelled to-day notifications under the Unlawful Association Ordinance on the Punjab National Bank, Khudabadi Amil Co-operative Credit Bank, Hyderabad District, the Central Co-operative Bank and Messrs. Ramchand Parumal, prohibiting them from paying, delivering, transferring or dealing with monies deposited as securities belonging to Desh Shewak Mandal, Hyderabad Congress Committee, Sind Flood Relief Fund and Dr. Choithram Gidwani.

RESTRAINT NOTICES REMOVED

The notices served on Maharaj Vishnoo, Sharma, Hassoomal, Issardas, Mahraj, Devdutt and Lokumal, restraining them from leaving the limits of Hyderabad, have also been removed to-day.

TO BE RELEASED.

It is understood that the local authorities have recommended to the Government to release all the political prisoners arrested here during the civil disobedience movement, including Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and Professor Ghanshyam Jethanand.

It is hoped that they will be released on June 27. Their release was otherwise due on July 7.—United Press.

INDIA TO TOUR ENGLAND IN 1936

LONDON, June 21.

Nothing was definitely decided at the meeting of the Imperial Cricket Conference, but provisionally India will tour England in 1936 and England will tour India in 1939-40 season.

Everything is expected to be definitely settled at the next meeting to be held on the 25th instant.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S. immediately as a House Surgeon for the Mansinhji Hospital, Palitana. Apply before 15-7-1934, stating age, caste, previous experience, and minimum salary expected to the Chief Medical Officer, Palitana State, (Kathiawad). (8558).

Wanted a teacher, B.A., B.T., to give private tuition. Apply Box No. 2605, "Bombay Chronicle".

Don't be unemployed—Matric— passed or failed, write us: Prema Vidya Peetha, Tungabhadra (Bellary Dist). (2587).

Wanted an experienced M.B.B.S. for the post of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. Salary according to qualifications with free quarters and freedom of private practice according to State rules. Candidate having at least 10 years standing and having experience of hospital practice will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience and caste with copies of testimonials to M. D. Solanki, Dewan, Wankaner State, Wankaner, (Kathiawar). (8533).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted—Post by a European Experienced Child's Nurse. Excellent references. Please reply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Post by well-educated Young, domiciled European Gentleman, proficient in sketch-drawing. Please reply Box No. 147, "Bombay Chronicle".

An Experienced European Hotel-Manager seeks position. Please reply Box No. 148, "Bombay Chronicle".

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126. "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

New Term for Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commences at the Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898, by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2530).

Guarantee Cambridge Course alone of the Senior Cambridge Institute will ensure you sure success in Senior Cambridge examinations. Best possible staff, wide choice of languages. Morning and evening classes conducted. Hurry up. Last date for sending forms for December examination 18th of July. Special concession for Ladies. 371 Girgaum Back. (2601).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—District Agents for our "De Lux", "Cenaco", "Universal" and "Sham Sen" Toilet Products. Salary Rs. 50, plus commission. Please enclose one anna stamp for reply. Central Agency Corporation, Rameshwar Mansion, Karachi, (Sind). (8561).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Beswada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 322. Bombay.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—Big Rose Lichee 500 Rs. 4. Selected Bombay, Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Graft Catalogue free. Raja Nursery, No. 13, Darbhanga. (2474).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association will be held in the Parsi Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of June, 1934.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
V. S. DONGRE,
Hon. Secretary.
3559

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD, OPP. NANA SHANKER SHETH TEMPLE AND NEXT TO GRANT ROAD POST OFFICE

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pooranmal Gulji Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will To-Day, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Leasehold land with dwelling house at Tardeo Road, admeasuring about 648 square yards, bearing Municipal D Ward No. 3688 (13), Street No. 21-A-A-C and bounded on the North and South by private roads leading to and from Tardeo Road and from and into Anjirbag Estate, on the East by a certain other piece of land being part of Anjirbag Estate and on the West by Tardeo Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Positively The Last Day.

THE CARLTON

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GEORGE ARLISS
in
"DISRAELI"

TO-MORROW
One Of The Mightiest Picture Of All Time!

HELL BELOW

Thousands in the cast headed by ROBERT MONTGOMERY, MADGE EVANS, WALTER HUSTON, and JIMMIE DURANTE.

It's the thrill of your lifetime!

MAHOMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1932.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	INCOME.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Amount paid to the Improvement Trust in full satisfaction on the settlement of their Claim for Ground Rent, etc. on cancellation of lease made with them for the Plot of Land		7,000 0 0	By Interest on Securities:—		
To Fee Charged by the Imperial Bank of India for securities in safe custody with them		4,423 4 0	Realised during the year	10,856 6 0	
To Legal Charges:—			Accrued due but not realised	1,23,163 6 0	
Paid to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors in full satisfaction of their Bills of Costs for the year 1927-29	1,500 0 0				1,34,019 12 0
Paid to Messrs. Natwarial & Co., Solicitors, for Mr. A. M. Kajiji, for their Bills of Costs re: correspondence, etc. during the year	230 0 0				
To Remuneration for preparing the working scheme. Typing Charges, etc.		1,730 0 0			
To Printing and Publishing Charges of Annual Accounts for the two years ended 31st March, 1931		698 11 3			
To Travelling and Conveyance Charges		370 0 0			
To General Expenses Bank Commission, Power of Attorney Stamps, Rental for Safe Postage, Etc.		146 0 0			
To Printing and Stationery		115 13 9			
To Auditors' Honorarium		92 6 0			
To Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/C. (Further Depreciation in Market Value of Securities)		50 0 0			
To Excess of Income over Expenditure Carried to Balance Sheet.		28,844 2 0			
		90,549 7 0			
	Rs. ...	1,34,019 12 0		Rs. ...	1,34,019 12 0

Examined and found correct. B. P. GHARDA & CO.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1934.

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS (LONDON)
REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS (INDIA) | Hon. Auditors.

MAHOMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1932.

CAPITAL FUND & LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	PROPERTY & ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital Fund		13,36,914 11 1	Furniture at cost.		
Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account		2,17,187 4 0	Balance on 1st April 1931	100 0 0	
Liabilities:—			Additions during the year	33 4 0	
Due to Mr. A. R. Dimtimker for Secretary's Honorarium upto 31st March, 1931	1,400 0 0		Investments at face value:—		133 4 0
Due to Mr. A. R. Dimtimker for Stamps, Stationery and Printing upto 31st March, 1931	101 8 6		3½ p.c. Govt. Pro. Notes	5,59,500 0 0	
Auditors' Honorarium	50 0 0	1,551 8 6	4 p.c. Govt. Loan, 1960-70	39,000 0 0	
Income & Expenditure Account:—			5 p.c. Income-tax Free Loan 1945-55	1,50,000 0 0	
Balance on 1st April 1931	4,98,834 8 11		5 p.c. Loan 1939-44	1,00,000 0 0	
Add—Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	90,549 7 0	5,89,383 15 11	5 p.c. Bonds, 1933	2,44,000 0 0	
			6 p.c. Ten Year Bonds	55,000 0 0	
			6 p.c. Bombay Development Loan	7,66,800 0 0	
			Interest on Securities Accrued		19,14,300 0 0
			Cash:—		2,21,900 0 0
			With the Imperial Bank of India	7,573 6 6	
			With the Bank of India Ltd.	973 10 9	
			In Office	157 2 3	8,704 3 6
	Rs. ...	21,45,037 7 6		Rs. ...	21,45,037 7 6

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Voucher, and in our opinion, it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Institution, according to the best of our information and explanation given to us and as shown by the Books of the Institution.

We have verified the Investments and the Cash Balance at the Banks with the certificates and original documents.

B. P. GHARDA & CO.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1934.

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS (LONDON)
REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS (INDIA) | Hon. Auditors.

NO CAUSE FOR SPLIT IN RANKS

Madras Congressmen Satisfied With Bombay Decisions

MADRAS, June 21.

Mr. Bakthavathsalam, Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee states as follows on the Bombay decisions:—

"Although the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee on the White Paper and the Communal Award cannot satisfy many Congressmen and cause positive dissatisfaction to the communalists, I should say that the resolutions could not have been drafted better in the present position of the Congress. The resolutions being non-committal except in the point of the rejection of the White Paper which is unanimously accepted there is no room for any split or heart-burning in the Congress ranks.

"Pundit Malaviya and Sjt. Aney have acted most wisely and patriotically in retracing their hasty steps and withdrawing their resignations.

"Now that the Congress Parliamentary Board has set about its wall in right earnest I expect the Congress election campaign to be started shortly in full swing."

Success Certain.

"So far as this Province is concerned the Congress candidates will be announced shortly after consultation with the Tamil Nadu Andhra and Kerala Congress Committees. I have no doubt about the success of the Congress in the elections in spite of the frantic efforts of the Justice Party to rally forces against the Congress.

"The straight issue at the coming elections will be whether the people support the Swaraj fight carried on by the Congress or whether the people favour abject and humiliating co-operation with the bureaucracy shown by reactionaries for personal and selfish ends. There need be no doubt about the verdict of the country. I am sure our opponents who are relying on possible dissensions in our ranks will be sorely disappointed."—United Press.

ALLEGED RAPE ON HARIJAN WOMAN

Application For Transfer Of Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, June 21.

In the case in which Kanji Jiva, a Khoja landlord of Kurla, and Kesarbai are charged with having committed rape on a Harijan woman, and abetment thereof respectively, Mr. A. V. Dighe, pleader for the complainant woman Raibai, yesterday applied for a postponement of the case on the ground that he was going to make an application before the District Magistrate for transfer of the case to the file of another Court. The Magistrate adjourned the hearing to July 3.

PURSE PRESENTED TO SIKH HEROINE

SIMLA, June 19.

Harnam Kaur, the brave Sikh girl who showed extraordinary courage sometime ago at Moga by fighting single handed with three dacoits and ultimately killing one of them arrived here last week. She was the receipient this evening of a warm welcome extended by the Phagli Women's Association and a purse containing a sum of Rs. 25 was also presented to her.—United Press.

A five-chamber English made pistol is reported to have been recovered from the residence of Haji Ahmad Din a tonge repairer near Kothi Singhi Babum Mushid Pathanan, Rain Rangh Gate, Amritsar.

CLASH BETWEEN MUSLIMS AVERTED

Sunnis Object To Taking Out Of Tazia

NEW DELHI, June 21.

What might have developed into a serious clash between two parties of the Muslims was averted by the timely action of police and the intervention of leading persons of both parties.

It appears that Masoom Ali who formerly resided at Chitli Qabar and has now shifted to Suiwalan, every year takes out a Tazia after the Chhallum. This morning when he intended taking out a Tazia the Sunnis of the locality objected but when he did not pay heed to their warnings they are understood to have come out with lathis.

The situation getting worse the police were informed and a Police Inspector with a posse of constables armed with lathis hurried to the spot. Prominent men of both parties after long deliberations agreed that the Tazia should be taken out at three in the morning.

Police pickets have been posted in the locality.—A. P.

MATCH FACTORIES TO CLOSE DOWN

TRIVANDRUM, June 21.

How the Match Excise Bill recently passed has materially affected the match industries as a whole in India is further reflected in the fact that the match factory in Mukikkal, near Nagercoil, and a few factories working at Eraniel and other places in South Travancore will be closed shortly.—United Press.

Inquiry prior to the assessment and realisation of the punitive tax amounting to Rs. 35,000 imposed on the citizens after the Bomb Outrage during the cricket match in Chittagong in January last has been started by the Executive Officers.

AIR SERVICE TO BADRINATH

Himalaya Transport Co Launches Regular Service

NEW DELHI June 21.

The Himalaya Air Transport and Survey Company have started operating their regular air service between Hardwar and Badrinath and both the aerodromes of Hardwar and Gauchar have been inspected and approved by the Directorate of Civil Aviation of Government of India.

The site of Gauchar landing ground which some time back was a mass of rocks is now a fullfledged aerodrome. The pilgrims to Badrinath who used to take three to four weeks in reaching the destination on foot will now reach in less than forty minutes by air. Taking everything into consideration flying will be more economical to Badrinath.

A three engined luxury liner with seating capacity of ten has been employed to render flying safe and comfortable and experienced pilots and engines have been selected from England.—United Press.

THANA BYE-ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 21.

For a seat (in Non-Muslim Non-Depressed classes constituency in Ward No 4) rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. T. P. Ghogale, the chief officer of the Thana Municipality has declared that a bye-election will take place on July 14, nomination papers for which are to be filed before June 28.

Mr J. Doulatram To Be Released On July 7

KARACHI, June 21.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, All India Congress leader, who is undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Hyderabad Central Jail would be released on July 7.—United Press.

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CITY STREETS FLOODED

Heavy Rain Dislocates Traffic In Low-Lying Areas

A heavy downpour of rain in Bombay on Thursday morning changed the aspect of some of the localities in the City. As a result of the rains many parts of the City including Jacob Circle, Nulla Bazar, Bhendi Bazar and Rangari Mohalla were submerged in water, dislocating traffic in those areas. Trams in the City and suburban train service were subject to considerable delays and office people were greatly inconvenienced and found it difficult to attend to work in time.

The rain which commenced from early morning gathered strength as the day progressed reaching its highest level at about noon after which it gradually diminished in its severity. Many pedestrians found themselves drenched and even those with umbrellas were not immune. Taxis and Victorias were much in demand and their owners plied a roaring trade.

The rainfall recorded at the Colaba Observatory upto 8 a.m. on Thursday was 1.44 inches. Other figures are: St. George's Hospital .60 inches, J. J. Hospital .43 inches and Matunga .33 inches.

City Mortality On The Wane

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE ABSENT; SMALL-POX CAUSES TWO ATTACKS

The health returns of Bombay during the 24th week of 1934, i.e., the week-ended 16th inst., were as under:—

The total mortality 398 was 47 less than the last week; the rats 231 and with these for the on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 24th week of 1933, when the mortality was 494 and the death date 22.1 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 when the average mortality was 460 and the death rate 19.1.

Out of the total deaths, 109 were among infants under one year of age During the week, Small-pox caused 2 attacks (including 1 imported from Kurla) and 1 death. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 2.

The number of live births registered during the week was 539, which compares favourably with that for the 24th week of 1933, viz., 471, and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz., 460.

CHARGED WITH EVADING PAYMENT OF TOLL

Killick Nixon & Co. Employee In Trouble

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, June 21.

Mr. C.J.L. Stokes, of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, Home Street, Bombay, European, was charged yesterday before Mr. V.M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, with evading payment of toll to a "public servant" (in this case an employee of the Government Contractor, Mr. Haji Abdul Satar Khan, a lessee at Ghatkopar toll-bar) on the evening of April 5 last.

Mr. A.V. Dighe, Advocate, appeared for the complainant while Mr. I.S. Haji, Barrister appeared for the accused.

Mr. Haji Abdul Satar Khan, giving evidence stated that he was a toll-collector at Ghatkopar bar. On April 5, last, at about 5-30 p.m. when the accused's motor car No. W-4988, was proceeding along the Bombay-Agra Road towards Thana, the contractor's man showed a red-flag to the approaching car to stop it, but the car went at full speed without paying the toll.

Two more witnesses were examined by the prosecution in support of the complainant's story.

The hearing was then adjourned to June 29, for recording of the accused's statement.

Krishna Cinema

As previously announced in newspapers, Krishna Cinema, (under entirely new management) was to re-open with Saraswatee Cinetone's Hindi "Mysterious Prince" on 22nd June but owing to unforeseen hindrances, the date of the release of the picture has been postponed to June 29, 1934.

MONSOON TO BE STRONG IN KONKAN

Heavy Rain Likely To Occur In Malabar

POONA, June 21.

The monsoon has been strong along the west coast of the peninsula and in Assam. Widespread thunder-storms are again reported from Bihar and Orissa and the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Orissa, East Central India, North Hyderabad. a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina three inches; Bassein two; Kyakpyu one and half; Cherrapunji thirty-six; Shillong eight; Dhubri three; Gauhati and Tezpur two; Cox's Bazar one and half; Silchar and Jalpaiguri one; Jubbulpore five; Pendra, Chanda and Jagdalpur two; Dehra Dun one-and-half; Raipur one; Ratnagiri eight; Marmagao seven; Karwar six; Mangalore two; Bombay and Mahableshwar one and half and Cochin one.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will be strong in Malabar, Konkan and Assam and strengthen in Bengal and Lower Burma Thunder-showers will continue to be widespread in Bihar and Orissa and the central parts of the country and increase in the United Provinces and local falls will also occur in Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy rain will occur in Konkan, Malabar, Arakan, Assam and Bengal during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

CHANGE IN CITY'S WEATHER

Maximum Temperature Become 1.7 Degrees Below Normal

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21st June 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.1 degrees 1.7 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.4 degrees 1.4 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 316 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.44 inches

Total rainfall during the month 16.17 inches

Total rainfall during the year 16.21 inches

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21ST JUNE 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.4deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—No rain during week. Cotton sowing in progress in some places of Hyderabad and Nawabshah. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in some places. Supply of water for drinking adequate except in parts of Karachi Taluka.

Gujarat.—Rain during week nearly general. More rain needed in parts of Kaira. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in some places. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Ahmedabad; that for irrigation sufficient.

Konkan.—Rain during week general and sufficient. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in some places of Kanara. Kharif sowing in progress in most places. Supply of water for drinking sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general but insufficient in some places. More rain needed in parts of East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Bijapur. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in some places. Kharif sowing commenced in some places. Cotton sowing commenced in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Dharwar; that for irrigation sufficient

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Thar Parkar. Agricultural stock in good condition except in parts of Nawabshah. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating; quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 58 per cent. above normal to 10 per cent. below normal; Gujerat 15 per cent above normal to 12 per cent. below normal; Konkan 62 to 15 per cent. above normal; Deccan 40 per cent above normal to 18 per cent below normal; Karnatak 16 per cent. above normal to normal.

MAHOMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.	INCOME.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Amount Paid on Purchase of Government Securities for the Interest Accrued to Date of Purchase	3,787	1	9	By Interest of Securities:—						
To Honorarium to the Secretary...	2,400	0	0	Realised	77,493	1	4			
To Honorarium to the Late Secretary Mr. A. R Dimtimker for Three Months Ending June 1931	150	0	0	Accrued but not Payable	35,577	2	8	1,13,070	4	0
To Salaries and Wages	439	0	0	By Interest on Bank Current Account				712	3	0
To Stamps, Stationery and Printing	104	6	3	By Profit on Conversion of Investments				9,905	10	0
To Drawing Materials	72	6	0							
To Legal Charges paid to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Solicitors, in the Matter of suit Against the Improvement Trust	650	0	0							
To Bank's Commission fees for Renewal of Securities, Power of Attorney and Safe Custody Charges	1,684	10	0							
To Typing Charges	76	0	0							
To Travelling Expenses	78	2	0							
To Tram Hire, Conveyance and General Expenses	97	2	6							
To Auditors Honorarium	50	0	0							
To Excess of Income over expenditure carried to Balance sheet.	1,14,099	4	6							
Rs. ...	1,23,688	1	0	Rs. ...				1,23,688	1	0

Examined and found correct. B. P. GHARDA & CO. INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS (LONDON) REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS (INDIA) | Hon. Auditors.
Bombay, 28 March, 1934.

MAHOMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1933.

CAPITAL FUND & LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	PROPERTY & ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Fund				13,36,914	11	1	Furniture at cost				133	4	0
Investments Fluctuation Reserve				3,16,340	0	0	Advances to Solicitors,, Messrs. G. Nurani & Co.				1,000	0	0
Auditors for Honorarium				50	0	0	Amount Deposited with the Collector of Bombay as Earnest Money for the Purchase of Government Land at Shephard Road				18,000	0	0
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT:—							Investments at Face Value—						
Balance on 1st April 1932	5,89,383	15	11				3½ p.c. Government Promissory Notes	7,99,500	0	0			
Add—Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year	1,14,099	4	6				4 p.c. Government Promissory Notes 1960-70	39,000	0	0			
				7,03,483	4	5	5 p.c. Government Loan, 1939-44	5,15,000	0	0			
							6½ p.c. Bombay Development Loan	7,66,800	0	0			
							5½ p.c. Govt. Loan, 1938-40	56,100	0	0			
							NOTE.—Market Value of these Securities on 31st March, 1933 was Rs. 21,82,072/-				21,76,460	0	0
							Interest on Securities Accrued but not Payable				35,577	2	8
							CASH:—						
							With the Bank of India Ltd.	1,25,380	2	4			
							In Office	297	14	6	1,25,678	0	10
	Rs. ...			23,56,788	7	6		Rs. ...			23,56,788	7	6

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers and, in our opinion, it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the institution, according to the best of our information and explanation given to us and as shown by the Books of the Institution.

We have verified the Investments and the Cash Balance at the Bank with the certificates of the Bank.

B. P. GHARDA & CO., INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS (LONDON) REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS (INDIA) | Hon. Auditors.

Bombay, 28th March, 1934.

MAN HURLS STONE AT MILL PREMISES

Convicted Of Offence And Fined Rs. 20

Charged with criminal intimidation and mischief caused by throwing stones at the New China Mill, Krishna Ramchandra Dhoule was found guilty and convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

The prosecution alleged that the accused got upon a hillock opposite the mill, and threw stones at the premises. He was noticed by the waterman of the mill and was chased and arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that he went there to enquire about any chance of employment in the mill and when he saw a mob running inside he also ran with them and was arrested.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and sentenced the accused as above.

Sir S. Radha Kishen Honoured

A meeting of the Three Arts Circle was held at Aiwane Rafat on Wednesday, to welcome Sir S. Radha Kishen, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University. There was a large gathering of guests including Afghan, and French Consuls and Dr. Khalid Sheldrake.

Atiya Begum introduced the guest of the evening, and paid tributes to his qualities of head and heart.

Mr. Fakir Mohammad Mistri, an amateur artist, played Bul-Bul Tarang, accompanied by Mr. A. Rehmatullah who played on harmonium. This item of the programme was much appreciated by the guests.

Then followed the delightful and artistic Indian classic dances of Miss Tara of Benares. After the speech of Sir Radha in which he laid great emphasis on cultural re-generation of India, and a movement to bring about harmony between spirit, mind and body, the function came to a close.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER

Case Against Inspector Raje

The sensational case in which an undertrial prisoner had filed a complaint of assault against Inspector Raje of Princess Street Police Station came up for hearing on Thursday. Three police officers of Princess Street Police Station and Mr. B. G. Horniman and his secretary, Mr. S. Raghavan, were examined as witnesses for the prosecution.

At the end of the hearing the Magistrate asked the defence to be ready to submit to a charge framed against the accused and to go on with the case on July 3.

In this case, Wadilal Mohanlal, charged Inspector D. V. Raje of the Princess Street Police Station with causing hurt on April 12, when he was taken into custody on a charge of house breaking and theft.

The complainant narrated the incidents leading up to his assault and the reasons why Inspector Raje had borne ill will towards him. He stated that he was given six slaps on the face. At about 9-30 on that night Mr. Horniman, Br. Biem and Mr. Raghavan were in the charge room when he was brought before Sub-Inspector Shevde, station house officer on duty. He complained to Mr. Horniman in the presence of them all that he had been assaulted by Inspector Raje.

Mr. Horniman in his evidence corroborated the statement of the accused.

Deputy Inspector Littlewood and Sub-Inspector Shevde also supported the prosecution story that Mohanlal had told Mr. Horniman that he had been assaulted by Inspector Raje.

Deputy-Inspector Littlewood said that Mr. Horniman had told him that the accused had complained of the assault.

Sub-Inspector Mangalorekar said that he saw Mr. Horniman, Mr. Biem and Mr. Raghavan in the police station that night but he was not present when Wadilal made the statement of assault.

MADE A COMPLAINT.

It will be remembered that this case is a sequel to the case in which Wadilal Mohanlal, formerly a police informant and now a press informant, together with another were arrested on suspicion as being involved in a house breaking case on April 12 and subsequently discharged by the Magistrate.

Wadilal Mohanlal had at that time made a complaint to the Magistrate that he had been assaulted and the Magistrate had directed him to file a complaint.

Mr. Fazal Khairaz Bar-at-Law with Mr. E. J. Biem Advocate appeared for complainant, Mr. S. Bilimoria defended the accused.

MOTOR CAR SKIDS & HITS TRAMWAY POST

Parsi Accountant Injured When Car Gets Smashed Up

The slippery condition of the city streets due to the heavy downpour of rain since early morning was the cause of a serious motor smash which occurred at Frere Road, on Thursday noon in which Mr. A. N. Moos, an Honorary Magistrate and an assistant accountant in the Bombay Port Trust was injured.

The car, a yellow two-seater No. X2000, skidded several yards due to the slippery condition of the road, mounted the pavement and dashed against a tramway standard. Mr. Moos who was at the wheel was injured in the hand, and his Mahomedan cleaner named Himmat Nazir who was seated by his side was also slightly injured.

The accident occurred at the junction of the Elphinstone Bridge and Frere Road while Mr. Moos was driving the car in the direction of Ballard Pier to go to his office.

The car was badly damaged as a result of the accident. Due to the impact the windscreen was smashed to pieces and the engine was also badly damaged.

Mr. Moos was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was treated for his injuries. It may be mentioned that Mr. Moos is the brother of the Superintendent of the G. T. Hospital.

The Dongri police are making investigation.

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

BRITAIN DEFEATED IN WIGHTMAN CUP

(BY SPORTSMAN.)

Hockey

I cannot appreciate the reasoning which has led the Punjab and Sind Hockey Associations to pass resolutions to the effect that no team should be sent to Australia next year, unless that country undertakes to pay all the expenses of the Indian team—from the day they leave their homes to the date of their return to them—and also share a percentage of the gate-receipts. As India happens the leading hockey country in the world, these bodies seem to imagine that they can put forth any terms and get them accepted. They fail to appreciate one simple fact that it may not be within the means of the invitors to pay what is asked of them. It must be noted at the outset that hockey is still in its primary stage in other parts of the world. Unless and until it gains in popularity—and I have no doubt the Australian Association has this view in mind in inviting India—no body can undertake responsibilities which may prove disastrous to the interest of the game itself. We have, therefore, to see that we get most out of the tour and are no losers by it. With these points assured, I do not see why we should reject the offer.

ENHANCE NATIONAL PRESTIGE.

There is, however, another aspect of the question on which I wish to lay greater emphasis. And that is the enhancement of the national prestige in the outside world. As a subject nation, we are down trodden everywhere. We should therefore, avail ourselves of every opportunity to prove our superiority or equality with other nations. Sport is the best medium to reach the masses of the civilized world. And it is to them that we should specially direct our attention. Hockey provides us with a splendid field. It would be suicidal to throw away such an opportunity, just because it will not give us the best financial return.

BENGAL ACCEPTS CONDITIONS.

I agree with the Punjab and Sind that the tour should have been undertaken directly by the I. H. F., instead of handing over its management to a provincial association. The reason for it is not far to seek. Want of funds at the headquarters comes in the way. They are, however, out to strike the best bargain which will place them in a strong position before the next Olympics. I am glad that Bengal which originally arranged the tour with the Australian Association, has expressed its willingness to shoulder the responsibility on the conditions laid down by the Federation.

Tennis

ENGLAND LOSES WIGHTMAN CUP.

England had built high hopes on the Wightman Cup. But Miss Helen Jacobs and Miss Sarah Palfrey have shattered all her hopes in a most surprising manner. Out of seven matches, they won five and thus they carried the Wightman Cup back to America. Few in England could have anticipated such a smashing defeat of her representatives. After Miss Peggy Scriven's splendid victory over Miss Helen Jacobs in the French championships, it was expected that the champion would have her own way in this event also. But Miss Scriven found Miss Jacobs at the top of her form. So much so that she was swept off her feet to the tune of 6—1, 6—1. Her encounter with Miss Sarah Palfrey bore another surprising result. Although she found a tough proposition in Miss Palfrey, she managed to secure a comfortable lead (5—1) in the final set and was within a match point. It was at this stage that the American girl rose to the occasion and playing an inspired game won at the match at the fourteenth game.

DOROTHY ROUND'S DISCOMFITURE.

Miss Dorothy Round fared no better. In expectation of this battle, she took a long rest on her return from the tour in America, Japan and Jamaica. She did not even enter the French Championships, lest she should grow stale. Nonetheless, the judgments were decreed against her. She had a long-drawn-out struggle in her first match lasting over ninety minutes in which the fleet-footed Miss Palfrey out-classed and out manoeuvred her time and again and gained the verdict in the long run. Miss Jacobs on the other hand showed no mercy to the British ace and accounted for her in two straight sets.

MRS. GODFREE'S "COME BACK."

The fifth match which the Americans won was in Doubles. Again Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey were to the fore. Mrs. Godfree and Miss Betty Unthall helped themselves to the initial set at the call of the twelfth game. But they could not retain this advantage long. The American pair adjusting their differences, broke through the English defence and captured the winning sets at the expense of five games. Although the result was not flattering to her, Mrs. Godfree may well be proud of the good glimpse she gave of her old form and her mastery of the game.

WHERE ENGLAND WON.

In Singles, Miss Betty Nuthall emerged victorious in her trial of strength with Miss Carolyn Babcock. Despite the American girl's success in the first set, the superiority of Miss Nuthall prevailed in the end.

Miss Dearman and Miss Lyle justified their inclusion in the team by winning their match against Miss Babcock and Miss Cruickshank. They did not have things quite in their own way. The American couple yielded after twelve games were keenly fought out in each set.

HELEN AND SARAH CONGRATULATED.

In the absence of the incomparable Mrs. Helen Willis-Moody who has reigned supreme since the invincible Suzanne Lengien left the throne for the Screen, England's chances were fairly even. But the American players—especially Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey gave a wonderful exhibition of their prowess and upset all calculations. They deserve to be congratulated on their splendid victory. It cannot however be denied that the performance of the English team was highly disappointing. Neither Miss Round nor Miss Scriven played up to their form. I should not be surprised if Wimbledon tells a different tale for them.

Cricket

NORTHANTS LUCKY DRAW.

The match between the Australians and Northamptonshire ended in a lucky draw for the home side. The Tourists, who had the first lease of the wickets, were dismissed for a meagre total of 284 runs, the chief contributions being Ponsford 56. Bradman 65 and Chipperfield 71. Mathews and Partridge captured four and three wickets respectively for 71 and 67.

SNOWDEN'S PRAISEWORTHY EFFORT.

But for the meritorious performance of Snowden, the Northants innings had a sorry tale to record. Four batsmen had noughts to their credit and four others shared fourteen between themselves! Under such depressing circumstances, Snowden stuck to his guns most heroically and his effort deserve great praise. His stand of 225 minutes produced 105 runs which included fifteen hits to the boundary. The successful bowlers were Fleetwood Smith 5 for 63, and O'Reilly 3 for 46.

BOWLERS ON TOP.

In the second innings, the Australians tried to force the pace with a view to an early declaration of the game. But their venture proved disastrous. Had it not been for the magnificent stand by Brown who registered the highest score of the match (113), the Australian reputation might have been in danger. Barnett's 44 was also a saving factor. The visitors innings closed with 234 on the board. Matthews again took the lion's share of the wickets 5 for 87.

Fleetwood Smith and Ebeling played havoc on the Northants wickets in their second outing. The former bagged five wickets for less than six runs a piece, which the latter Collared 3 for 26. With the exception of Bakewell and Timms who scored 53 and 50 respectively, no other batsmen reached the double figures. Nine wickets were down for 133—the last four for 7!—However that did not help the Tourists to victory.

AIR RACE TO AUSTRALIA

Famous International Pilots Make Bid For £10,000 Prize

With only a few days to go entries for the great air race from England to Australia in the autumn are almost complete.

The Royal Aero Club, who are controlling the race, have received the following:—

Mr and Mrs. Mollison.—D. H. Comet (British).

Mr. Charles Scott.—D. H. Comet (British).

Mr. Neville Stack.—Airspeed (British).

Mr. A. T. Naish.—Airspeed (British).

Col. Fitzmaurice.—Type not yet declared (Irish Free State).

Mr. K. D. Parmentier.—Douglas (American).

Signor Lombardi.—Bergamaschi (Italian).

Capt. Challe.—Type not yet declared (French).

It is expected that Sir Kingsford-Smith, the celebrated Australian "ace," and several other American and Continental pilots will be among the competitors.

The race, which starts from aerodromes in the vicinity of London on Oct. 20, is under the auspices of the Centenary Council of Victoria.

Two competitions will be flown simultaneously—the speed race, which will be won by the first machine to get to Melbourne, and a handicap race, which will be awarded on a formula which will take into account the time spent on the ground for refilling and also the normal performance of the 'plane.

BAN ON OVERLOADING.

Every machine in the race will have to carry a certificate of airworthiness, issued by the country to which it belongs, and will only be allowed to carry a load within its category.

This rule will prevent machines being overloaded with petrol and oil, as has been the case in the past when long-distance flights have been carried out for record-breaking purposes.

For instance, the rule will limit the range of the average light aeroplane to about 120 miles per hour with a thousand-mile range. Such types in the past, as in the case of Mr. Mollison when he flew the North Atlantic in 1932, were loaded above their capacity to fly a distance of 3,400 miles.

There are six compulsory stops on the route, as follows:—

Bagdad	2,540	miles
Allahabad	2,300	"
Singapore	2,210	"
Darwin	2,080	"
Charleville	1,380	"
Melbourne	737	"
Total	11,297	"

The total miles covered by the handicap entrants will be greater than the speed entrants, who will be flying by the great circle courses. The winner of the speed race will probably reach Melbourne in just under three days, provided adverse weather is not met en route. The prize is £10,000, which has been given by Sir William MacRobertson.

KING'S CUP CONTEST.

Thirty-eight entries have been received for the King's Cup Air Race, which is to be flown from Hatfield Aerodrome on July 13 and 14. Among the entrants are to be found the names of Prince George, Lord Nuffield, Sir Derwent Hall Caine, Sir Charles Rose, Lord Wakefield of Hythe, Lady Wakefield, Sir Norman Watson, and Rear-Admiral Snagge.

Among the new types of machines, the Hendy "Heck" and the Hendy "Hobo," entered by Mrs. Whitney-Elmhirst and Major Francis Moller, M.C., D.F.C., respectively; the Comper "Kite," entered by Sir Norman Watson; the Comper "Streak," entered by Lady Wakefield; and the Percival "Mewgull," entered by Prince George, appear to be the most formidable.

There are four courses, the first and second to be flown on the first day, and the third and fourth, which are the semi-final and final, to be flown on the second day. The total distance is 801 miles.

Apart from the King's Cup, there is a prize to the winner of £500, donated by Lord Wakefield.

ARUNDALE SUCCEEDS DR. ANNIE BESANT

New President Of Theosophical Society Presented With Seal And Ring Of Office

MADRAS, June 21.

The inaugural ceremony of Mr. George S. Arundale, the incoming President of the Theosophical Society in succession to the late Dr. Besant took place at Adyar this morning in the presence of a large gathering of Theosophists.

Mr. A. P. Warrington, President protem announced amidst cheers that Mr. Arundale had received 15,604 votes against 4,825 secured by Professor Wood. The function which was very simple was held at the Headquarters in the hall of the Society which had been gaily decorated with festoons and flags of all nations.

The President protem congratulated Dr. Arundale on his successful candidature and handed to him the seal and ring of Office.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

He offered his congratulations to Dr. Arundale on his successful candidature, and said he hoped he would win even more widely the affection and co-operation of the members all over the world, and that his Presidency would be marked by admirable stages of progress in the Society as yet unknown. He said he believed the new President would maintain in all their purity the great principles on which the Society was founded and that he would guard the traditional liberties of individual membership. He also congratulated Mrs Rukmini Arundale on the high privilege she now had of aiding her honoured husband in his great mission. "Well do I know and so does he what it means for one to have the helping hand of a devoted wife."

THE SEAL RING.

He said that it was the wish of the late President, as expressed in her will, that the seal ring which she wore should be worn by future Presidents of the Society. It was the ring worn by H. P. Blavatsky and at her passing it came to Colonel H. S. Olcott. The President protem then presented it to Dr. Arundale with the remark that he felt sure he would honour it as she and the Founders had honoured it, and that he would seek to pass it on to his successors undiminished in its power and deepened even in its harmony with the Inner Founders, whom we have the high privilege of serving.

ARUNDALE'S REPLY.

Whereupon Dr. Arundale rose and spoke feelingly of the honour that had been conferred upon him and said:

As I am sure you fully realise, this is for me an occasion of the most solemn moment. Yesterday I died to an old life. To-day I am born to a new and to responsibilities heavier than any I have yet known; and I succeed two Presidents who have set standards which unaided I cannot hope to reach, still less to maintain.

I shall, however, according to the measure of my own wisdom and devotion, receive strength from three great sources.

First, from Those in whom our Society lives and moves and has its being. I pray Their Blessing upon us all.

Second, from her in whom I have lived and moved and had my being for over thirty years in this life, and in countless lives gone by I pray her Blessings upon us all.

Third, from my fellow-members of the Theosophical Society, comrades in one of the greatest and most splendid adventures in the world I pray from them generous understanding, friendly support, and wise advice.

INVOCATION.

Fortunately, Mr. Ginarajadasa is with us, for the moment engaged in the Masters' work in Brazil. His wisdom will be of priceless value to us all. Let me also say how fortunate I am in having, on this new and difficult way to which I have been called, the wise comradeship and unique strength of Rukmini. If I am able to be worthy of my great office, it will be largely because of her to whom I already owe so much.

Finally, may I in all reverence repeat to-day the great and historic Invocation spoken by our President for many years on the occasion of the opening of each Convention.

May those, who are the embodiment of love immortal, bless with their protection the society established to do their will on earth; may they ever guard it by their power, inspire it with their wisdom, and energize it with their activity.—A. P.

BALLOON CONTEST TO BE HELD IN WARSAW.

France May Stay Out For Lack Of Funds

Balloon enthusiasts—well, why not?—are alarmed at the prospect of France's absence, for the first time, on the Continent, from the James Gordon Bennett Cup Race.

It is not that the cup has lost its glamour in French eyes for having been revived four times. Frenchmen do not forget that the first balloon to ascend systematically and gyrate in the upper air until the hot smoke with which it was filled cooled off, was French.

This grandaddy of Zeppelins and stratosphere explorers, moreover, was covered kaleidoscopically with wall-paper, also a French invention, as any American may guess who has lived in an ordinary Gallic hotel or rooming house.

The Gordon Bennett classic itself was born in Paris in 1906, and was won that year by an American—an omen. Only one of the races (Stuttgart, 1912), was won by a Frenchman (Bienaime) and this year there are no prospective French entries because, it is said, there is no money with which to buy balloons.

However that may be, the race is to start on September 22, from Warsaw, the first race of the Fourth Cup (Chicago, 1933) having been won by Captain Francis Hynck of Poland.

The original cup was the longest disputed. It was not won definitely until 1924, when the Belgian Demuyter took the race for the third consecutive time in its 13 years of existence.

The second cup, offered by the Aero Club of Belgium, was won by Captain Keppner, U.S.A. (Detroit, 1928) and the third cup was then established in the United States. This was won twice in succession by W. T. van Orman and clinched for America in the flight from Bale (1932) by Lieut.-Commander T.G.W. Settle, stratosphere hero.

COX'S RAPID SCORING AGAINST OXFORD

Macaulay Returns To Yorkshire Side After Long Absence

LONDON, June 20.

Cox who made 51 runs in fifteen minutes against Cambridge, followed up his quick-hitting by putting together 55 runs in twenty minutes against Oxford. He was batting in all for one hour. He hit six 4's in one over from Tindall, reaching the boundary on fifteen occasions in his stay of an hour at the wickets.

The Nawab of Pataudi after a slow start batted with his usual brilliance. He was handicapped by lameness and took an hour and thirty-five minutes to make 51 which included six boundary hits.

Macaulay who was suffering from rheumatism returned to his side for the first time this season, and took 3 wickets for 22 runs.

CLOSING SCORES.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Surrey vs. Cambridge University at the Oval:—Cambridge Univ. 377 (Allen 61; Human 85; Davies 133; Jehangir Khan 52. Watts 7 for 95). Surrey 24 for no wickets.

Essex vs. Leicestershire at Chelmsford:—Leicester 162 (Armstrong 68; P. Smith 4 for 39). Essex 96 for 3 (Pope 55).

Sussex vs. Oxford University at Eastbourne:—Sussex 388 (John Langridge 60; Cox 83. Singleton 6 for 75). Oxford 22 for 1.

Derbyshire vs. Kent at Chesterfield:—Derby 278 (Townsend 62; Skinner 57 Freeman 6 for 105). Kent 64 for no wickets.

Notts vs. Gloucestershire at Nottingham:—Gloucester 226 (Sinfield 73, Larwood 6 for 45). Notts 48 for no loss.

Lancashire vs. Hampshire at Manchester:—Lancs 158 (Watson 60, Kennedy 5 for 43: Boyes 4 for 28). Hampshire 98 for 6.

Yorkshire vs. Middlesex at Leeds:—Middlesex 128. Yorkshire 78 for 2.

Worcestershire vs Somerset at Worcester:—Worcester 332 (Nawab of Pataudi 51; Gibbons 83; Martin 82. J. Lee 4 for 68; Davey 4 for 71).

Glamorgan vs. Warwickshire at Swansea:—Warwick 376 (Kempwelch 123 not out). Glamorgan 6 for nil.—Reuter's Special.

ALTERCATION IN FOOTBALL FINAL

Soldiers And Students Fight With Chairs After Match

On Monday at Lahore about fifteen players received minor injuries when a clash occurred between the East Surrey Regiment and the Islamia College, Lahore, finalists in the Paraders Hot Weather football tournament. The game was played at a furious pace, and resulted in a victory for the college by four goals to two.

Midway in the second half a college player whom the referee repeatedly warned for foul play was asked to retire. Immediately after the final whistle, following an altercation, both sides caught hold of chairs and a free fight ensued resulting in injuries to about fifteen players. The timely intervention of a military officer and the tournament committee saved the situation from growing much worse.

The prize distribution was not held as the soldiers lodged a complaint against the alleged irregularies during the match.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Eight Players Seeded In Men's Singles Draw

LONDON, June 20.

The players seeded for the Wimbledon tennis championship draw were announced this morning. The following were seeded in the singles' events:—

MEN.

J. B. Crawford (Australia); F. J. Perry (Great Britain); von Cramm (Germany); H. W. Austin (Great Britain); F. X. Shields (United States); Stoefen (United States); Woods (United States) and G. de Stefani (Italy).

WOMEN.

Miss Jacobs (United States); Miss Sarah Palfrey (United States); Miss Dorothy Round (Great Britain); Miss Spurling (Denmark); Miss Peggy Scriven (Great Britain); Mlle. Payot (Switzerland); Fraulien Aussem (Germany) and Madame Mathieu (France).

FIRST ROUND.

The following is result of the draw for the first round of the Wimbledon tennis tournament.

Sleem vs. Austin.

Kutch vs. R. N. Williams.

Shaffi vs. I. G. Collins.

Miss Leila Row vs. Miss Southwell.

INDIA WINS FIRST FOOTBALL TEST

South Africa Beaten By 2 Goals To Nil Before Crowd Of 6,000

JOHANNESBURG, June 20.

A crowd of 6,000 saw the first test ever played between India and South Africa and in a win for the tourists by two goals to nil. The tourists were not as good to-day as in previous matches and at the interval the scoreboard was blank.

On resumption, however, the tourists' superior speed and accuracy enabled them to hammer the defence, Bhattacharjee, their best forward, and Lakshminarayan scoring for them.—Reuter.

WOMAN DEFIES DACOITS

DADU, (Sind) June 21.

Story of how a Muslim woman at the dead of night observing a band of dacoits in her room wielded an axe and challenged the dacoits, is reported from Dadu.

In an encounter that ensued she chopped the head of a dacoit with one blow which frightened the others who took to their heels.—United Press.

SECOND TEST MATCH

Surrey Fast Bowler Invited To Be Present

LONDON, June 20.

A. R. Gover, the Surrey fast bowler, has been invited to be present at Lord's on Friday when the Second Test match against the Australians begins.—Reuter.

MADRAS—COLOMBO BOAT RACE

MADRAS, June 20.

The annual boat race between the Madras Boat Club and the Colombo Rowing Club takes place this year on Saturday July 21 on the River Adyar.—United Press.

WYATT SCORES 114 NOT OUT

LONDON, June 21.

The official weather forecast for to-morrow's test is: Cloudy with some rain.

Wyatt laying at Coventry for Coventry and North Warwickshire against Northern Liverpool scored 114 (not out) in 110 minutes, hitting 11 fours and a six.

He said he was quite satisfied with his thumb and would report fit for to-morrow's test.—Reuter's Special.

POLICE GUARD WITHDRAWN

55 Mills Kept Open About 20,000 Men Still Being On Strike

Owing to the absence of an atmosphere of tension in the Bombay mill area, the police guard posted in front of several of the mills, was withdrawn on Thursday morning.

The number of mills kept open on Thursday was 55. There was no incident of violence on the part of strikers.

It is estimated that the number of strikers still holding out is about 20,000.

STRIKE POSITION

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association states:—

Of the 55 mills working in the City on Thursday, 47 are working to their full capacity, and 8 partially. The total number of hands employed is 91,762.

NEW KURLA MILLS TO OPEN ON SATURDAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, June 21.

The management of the New Kurla Mills have put up a notice to throw open the doors of the mills from Saturday next, asking the operatives to join from that date.

Mahasabha Election Board

NEW DELHI, June 21.

"Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Aney by their resignations and their withdrawals of the same from the Parliamentary Board, the latter from the Working Committee of the Congress also, accompanied by their statement thereupon have vindicated the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha in respect of Assembly elections," said Mr. Ganpatrai Secretary of the Mahasabha in an interview.

He concluded by saying that a meeting of the Working Committee of the Mahasabha would be held on 7th July in Delhi to appoint an election Board for the selection of Assembly candidates. —A. P.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

We Owe Idea To Far-Seeing Genius Of Gandhiji, Says Asaf Ali

"THE SAVIOUR OF THE CONGRESS"

NEW DELHI, June 20.

Mr. Asaf Ali who returned from Bombay to-night asked if the news that the Parliamentary Board had made a pact with Democratic Congress Party was correct, expressed his surprise and said that the Board had come to no such understanding.

In the course of a statement to the Associated Press, he said that Gandhiji was the saviour of the Congress and the prophet of a glorious future that awaited India. Although Pandit Jawaharlal projected the idea of a constituent Assembly Doctor Ansari and others supported it, "we owe its adoption by the Working Committee and the Board to the far-seeing genius of Gandhiji who, despite other views, saw in it dynamic potentialities for inspiring and moving the nation to its appointed destiny.

Mr. Asaf Ali said that the Congress had given a lead and the only issue between the Congress and the Government is whether India should frame constitution for herself and Britain endorse it, or Britain should frame India's constitution and India should accept it. He said that many desired to bring pressure on public opinion on Britain. It would amount to selling our birthright of self-determination for a mess of pottage. He emphasised the immediate necessity of the calling of a Constituent Assembly and if the Government failed to concede the principle of electoral machinery created by them, it would be utilised for the purpose—A. P.

It is notified that the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act (XVII of 1933) will come into force in the territories included in the Thana Circles and Civil Stations (including the Badra Bazar) in the Western India States Agency with effect from 1st August 1934.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 10 1990
Muslims: Rabi-ul-Avval 9 1353
Parsi: Deh 19 1303
Sunrise: 6h 3m
Sunset: 7h 19m
High Water: 7-25 18-51
Low Water: 0-55 12-58

Madon Memorial Lecture by Prof. T. K. Doraiswami Iyer, at the University Convocation Hall at 6 p.m., Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas residing.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 16th June 1934 was 231; of these 139 were males and 92 females.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer "Carthage" with the mails from London of the 14th instant passed Suez at 11 a.m. on the 20th instant.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House, to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

LAXMINARAYAN TEMPLE AT VILE PARLE

The special Laxminarayan Temple, built by Sheth Gorakhram Ganpatram at Vile Parle (West) will be publicly opened to-day (Friday) at 10 a.m. when Pandits and Shastris will deliver lectures on "Sanatan Dharma."

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The 'C' Ward Workers are meeting in a Conference on Saturday (23rd instant) at 7 p.m. at the Committee's Office at Kalbadevi.

After the above Conference is over the District Council meeting will be held at the same place.

MALARIA CARRIER

The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles Stephensi, the malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ended on 16th instant:

In Ripon Road at No. 63 in vats; in Dadyshet Agiary Lane at No. 102 in a well; and in Hansraj Lane at No. 16 in a cooling tank.

MADON MEMORIAL LECTURE

The third and last of the series of the B. F. Madon Memorial Lectures, 1934, will be delivered by Professor T. K. Doraiswamy Aiyar, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the University Convocation Hall, when Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Mandvi Congress Committee will be held at the Mandvi Congress Office at Kharak Bazar Corner at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday).

Those workers who have taken the Congress membership book are requested to return them if they have finished, so as to prepare the register early.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Show Off". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Kidnapped" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Akashwani" Daily at 4-50, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bala Joban" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"Gallant Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Disraeli" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Orient Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mandalay" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—2nd Week "Perils of Pauline". Daily shows 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Invisible Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. Corona Club Dinner: speech by the Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., Secretary of State for the Colonies.
8-05 p.m. Charles Manning and his Orchestra.
9-00 p.m. England vs. Australia—Second Cricket Test Match: an eye-witness account of to-day's play.
9-10 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements.
10-45 p.m. Gramophone records.
10-55 p.m. England vs. Australia—Second Cricket Test Match: an eye-witness account of to-day's play.
11-00 p.m. Bernard Crook Quintet.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' MEETING

A public meeting of the Bombay Muslims will be held to-day (Friday) at 10 p.m. (S. T.) in the Neighbourhood House (Old Parsi Statue) to consider the cow-slaughter question in the Mangrol State. Mr. Akhter Miras Advocate will preside.

SWAMI SATYANAND ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of Shrikli Parle Sanskrit Pathshala the anniversary ceremony of Swami Shrimad Satyanand Maharaj Acharya of Shri Swami Narayan Sampradaya will be observed at Brama Nivas, to-day (Friday) at 9 p. m. when Mr. Hariprasad M. Choksi will preside and Shri Revashankar Nageshwar of Broach will perform Hari-Kirtan on the life of the Acharya.

SANTA CRUZ PROTEST MEETING

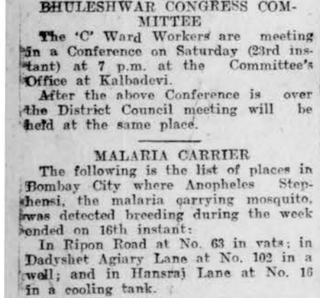
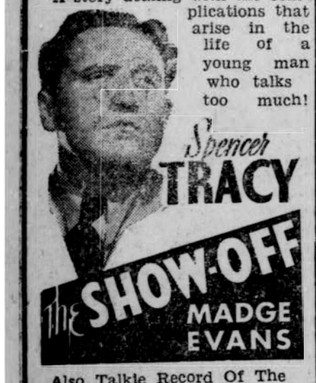
A public meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz will be held on Sunday (24th instant) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Seth Jamnadas Morarji's Bungalow on Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz, to protest against the proposed amalgamation of Santa Cruz with Bandra Municipality and to demand a separate Municipality for Santa Cruz. All are cordially requested to attend.

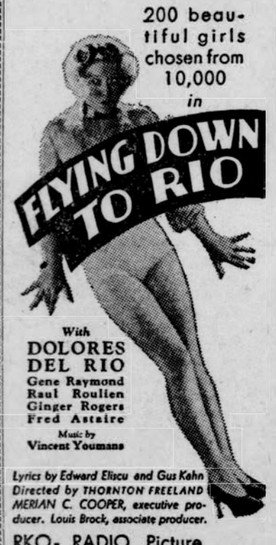
Mr. A X. Moraes has kindly consented to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

With effect from Monday (18th instant) the latest hour of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Northbound Karachi-Madras air mail service has been fixed at 20-30 hours on Mondays, instead of at 18-30 hours, without late fee. The Postal Notice on the subject dated the 17th May 1934 has thus been corrected.

The other hours of posting notified in the Postal Notice, dated 17th May 1934, will remain unaltered.

DOUBLE COMEDY ATTRACTION
The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED)
TO-NIGHT ONLY
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Book Now. Phone: 22323.
THE LATEST FROLIC BY

STAN LAUREL and OLIVER HARDY
"OLIVER THE VIII"
— PLUS —
9 PARTS M.-G.-M. COMEDY DRAMA
A story dealing with the complications that arise in the life of a young man who talks too much!

Spencer TRACY
THE SHOW-OFF
MADGE EVANS
Also Talkie Record Of The Bombay Flying Club's
INSTRUCTIONAL AIR FLIGHT.

Every Show Packed!
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
LAST DAY OF RUSH WEEK
3—SHOWS TO-NIGHT—3
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To Cope with the Crowds
NAME YOUR OWN FIGURE!
200 beautiful girls chosen from 10,000 in

FLYING DOWN TO RIO
With
DOLORES DEL RIO
Gene Raymond
Raul Roulien
Ginger Rogers
Fred Astaire
Music by
Vincent Youmans
Lyrics by Edward Eliscu and Gus Kahn
Directed by THORNTON FREELAND
MERIAN C. COOPER, executive producer. Louis Brock, associate producer.
RKO- RADIO Picture
Staged in the Clouds!
Book Now. Free List Closed

HOW TO ADVANCE INDIAN INSURANCE BUSINESS

Protective Legislation Urged Ale Globe Insurance Co. Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday at 28, Apollo Street, Head Office, of the Company.

The Chairman Sjt. Mulraj Kursondas, in his speech said that this Company had progressed satisfactorily during the year 1933, having increased its Fire Fund from Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 56,000 and its Life Fund from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 58,000.

Coming to the general Insurance conditions in India, I may say that the competition is increasing day by day, and it has reached to such an extent that the working profit has practically been reduced to nil. With the trade depression still persisting and new foreign companies entering the field which is already overcrowded, it will be very difficult to meet the competition in general. Even at the risk of being misunderstood, I cannot but say here that it is already high time when all the Indian Insurance Companies, whether they be large or small, should make a really serious effort to bring in a sort of working arrangement among themselves in order to save themselves from the onslaught of the powerful foreign competition.

LACK OF PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

You are aware there is to-day no legislation in India to prevent this. All efforts so far in this direction have brought so far no result from the Executive in India, while the foreigners would not allow us any latitude in their countries to operate, we are keeping open doors even to the detriment of local ventures. The Insurer with the foreign countries is not protected in cases of emergency by compulsory investments of their funds to a certain percentage of their business, with a minimum clause of a substantial amount. Here, I hope that the Government at least will see to this at an early date and safeguard the interests of the people.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce have drawn the attention of the Government in this matter, but the Government have turned a deaf ear apparently. I am glad to note that one of your Directors, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, has taken up this subject in the Assembly and we hope he will meet with success in enforcing Government to take up the question of Legislation for the protection of Insurance Industry.

APPEAL TO INDIANS TO HELP INDIANS

Under the circumstances we have to depend upon the business obtainable in India only, and I will appeal to the Indian Mercantile community with all the emphasis at my command to place all their Insurance with Indian Insurance Companies, alone, and help this Industry to develop, and retain India's money for your country's use, as you know that insurance companies are the depositories of Nations savings.

He further appealed to Indians in general and the mercantile community in particular to remember that insurance companies being depositories of the nation's savings, they ought to be patronised and helped so as to retain their country's savings in the country itself.

The audited balance sheet was adopted. Messrs. Chhotalal V. Jerajani and Mr. Mahomed Yoonus were re-elected Directors and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Khare & Co., re-appointed Auditors.

BOMBAY INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

A new institution for imparting commercial education on up-to-date lines has been recently opened in Bombay, in Empire Building, (Bharda New High School Premises), Honrby Road. The subjects taught cover Book-keeping, Accountancy, Auditing, Income-tax Law and Practice, Business Organisation, Commercial Law, Company Law, etc., and the courses are suitable to Matriculates, non-matriculates and Graduates. Mr. Homi D. Banaji, Advocate who has had over eight years of experience at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute has been appointed Director of legal studies. The training in Accountancy and Auditing has been entrusted to two Incorporated Accountants:—Mr. M. P. Mistry and Mr. D. H. Kabraji.

The Institute has suitable commercial courses under the direction of an experienced lady lecturer for young ladies of ambition who aspire for more substantial positions than the posts of stenographers.

To facilitate students who may have to attend offices during the day, hours of attendance are kept in the morning and evening.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATIVE EXAMINATIONS

32 Candidates Obtain Supervisors' Diploma In Presidency

The following are results of the Co-oparative Examinations held in April last.

RURAL SECRETARIES CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.
POONA CENTRE. I CLASS.
R. B. Retnarekar; S. K. Shinde; V. G. Apte; A. S. Bhavsar; M. D. Gogate; S. N. Khadilkar; G. N. Patil; G. V. Vani.
II CLASS.
G. V. Harischandrakar; D. G. Mahajani; M. B. Khisti; D. S. Sainde.
PASS CLASS.
D. G. Lad; N. G. Rokade; B. E. Satbhai; V. M. Chitnis; R. R. Daithamkar.
JALGAON CENTRE. I CLASS.
R. N. Salunkhe; R. V. Shakla.
II CLASS.
O. M. Kulkarni; A. S. Patil; A. M. Savad.
PASS CLASS.
H. V. Kulkarni; D. G. Patil; S. V. Vadavekar; V. S. Sonar.
SURAT CENTRE. PASS CLASS.
B. D. Desai; H. J. Naik; G. B. Patel; H. N. Vora.
URBAN SECRETARIES' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.
POONA CENTRE. I CLASS.
D. Y. Upacharya; V. G. Apte; A. S. Bhavasar; M. D. Gogate; S. N. Khadilkar; G. N. Patil; G. V. Vani.
II CLASS.
D. V. Jadhav; V. M. Chitnis, M. B. Khisti; D. S. Shinde.
JALGAON CENTRE. II CLASS.
V. P. Deobhankar; V. S. Sonar.
SURAT CENTRE. PASS CLASS.
G. B. Patel; V. N. Vora.
BOMBAY CENTRE. PASS CLASS.
V. R. Gupte.
URBAN BANK SECRETARIES' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.
POONA CENTRE. II CLASS.
V. G. Apte; A. S. Bhavsar; S. N. Khadilkar; M. V. Khandkar; M. D. Gogate.
JALGAON CENTRE. PASS CLASS.
V. P. Deobhankar; G. M. Bengali.
BOMBAY CENTRE. II CLASS.
V. R. Gupte.
SUPERVISORS' DIPLOMA EXAMINATION.
POONA CENTRE. II CLASS.
A. S. Bhavsar; M. D. Gogate; S. N. Khadilkar; R. B. Retharekar; G. V. Vani.
PASS CLASE.
V. G. Apte; D. G. Lad; G. N. Patil; R. K. Patole; P. G. Shaligram; D. S. Shinde; Y. G. Shrotry; D. Y. Upacharya.
JALGAON CENTRE. II CLASS.
R. V. Shukla.
PASS CLASE.
T. B. Dalal; G. S. Joshi; R. R. Tillu; N. S. Wani.
DHARWAR CENTRE. II CLASS.
M. N. Bhat.
PASS CLASS.
V. K. Belvanqi; M. K. G. Hundekar; U. U. Majjigi; G. C. Matur; B. R. More; M. B. Patil; L. B. Patil.
SURAT CENTRE. PASS CLASS.
C. D. Anand; K. H. Diwanji; S. C. Patel; H. N. Vora.
BOMBAY CENTRE. II CLASS.
G. V. Bhatwadekar.
HYDERABAD CENTRE. I CLASS.
A. G. Chainani.
BANK INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.
POONA CENTRE. II CLASS.
V. G. Apte; A. S. Bhavsar; G. V. Vani.
PASS CLASS.
M. D. Gogate; S. N. Khadilkar; D. A. Savant; D. Y. Upacharya.
SURAT CENTRE. PASS CLASS.
B. C. Adwaryu.
DHARWAR CENTRE. PASS CLASS.
M. G. Hundekar.

MUSLIM FELLED BY CROW-BAR

Gruesome Details Revealed During Inquest

Gruesome details were revealed in the Coroner's Court on Thursday over the death of Sheik Madar Sheik Rahim alleged to have been brutally murdered on June 17.

Sheikh Ahmad Sheikh Mohommed, the cousin of the deceased who was laid up in bed owing to sickness, asked the deceased to take him to the Hospital.

As the deceased did not listen to his request, the suspect, it is alleged, rushed to the deceased's room on June 17 and attacked him with a crow-bar as a result of which he sustained injuries on the head and shoulders.

It was further stated that the deceased was lying on the cot on the fatal day with his two sons.

His nine-year-old son feeling something warm on his body, awakened to see blood dripping on his body and his father all drenched in a pool of blood.

Later on he was taken to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died yesterday.

The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of death due to fatal fracture of the skull and recommended the suspect to be prosecuted on a charge of murder.

CONVICTED OF ILLICIT DISTILLATION

Old Man Convicted But Given Option Of Fine

He had prepared liquor for his personal and domestic consumption, in his own home, and not for sale.

This was the plea put forth by Narayan Raghunath Dalvi, aged 60, when he was charged with having prepared liquor illicitly, and thus committed an offence under Sec. 143, Cl. 'A' and 'H' of the Bombay Abkari Act, before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Thursday.

The Excise Sub-Inspector of the Mahim Division, prosecution witness, stated that on Wednesday morning, he raided the residence of the accused at Indira Bhuvan, Suparibaug Road, Parel, and recovered materials for a still for distilling liquor, including 10 gallons of jaggery mash. The accused was, therefore, charged under Sec. 143, Cl. 'A' and 'H' of the Abkari Act.

"NOT FOR SALE."

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of having prepared liquor illicitly, but stated that it was for personal consumption and not for sale.

The Magistrate held that it did not seem probable that for personal consumption accused needed such large quantities of distilling materials, for instance, 10 gallons of jaggery mash.

He, therefore, convicted the accused.

PITY FOR POOR WIDOWER.

As regards the punishment, the Magistrate observed that though the accused was previously convicted and thus could not have the option of fine, he had to consider the age of the accused and also the fact that the accused was a widower with four children all dependent on him. He felt that in case the accused was sent to jail, they might be thrown into the streets.

In view of these considerations the Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 on the first charge and a fine of Rs. 180 on the second count, or in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one week and one month respectively.

All the materials seized in the raid were ordered to be confiscated.

WAIL OF GUJARAT FARMERS

Bombay's Response: Tomorrow's Meeting At Jinnah Hall

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held on Saturday, (23rd instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Motichand G. Kapadia, S. A. Brelvi and Bhulabhai J. Desai will speak on "Afflicted and Suffering Peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak."

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

Plea For Injunction To Prevent Marriage

Plaintiff Alleges, Boy Suffers From Diseases, And Court Adjourns Case For Taking Medical Evidence

Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court heard an application by Nagindas Bhimji asking for an "interim" injunction to prevent the marriage of a 15-year-old girl, Bhagirathibai, which is fixed to be celebrated very shortly.

The plaintiff, who is the maternal uncle of the girl, seeks to prevent the marriage on the ground that the boy to whom she is engaged is suffering from a certain disease.

BHULABHAI URGES

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who with Mr. Mc. I. Kemp appeared for the plaintiff said that as an uncle of the girl the plaintiff had, under the Hindu Law, a voice in the question of marriage. The boy belonged to a respectable family and the plaintiff had nothing to say against him. But he was suffering from two diseases, which makes the marriage undesirable at present. The girl is now 15 years old and the boy would be 18 in July. There would also be a legal objection to the marriage. The plaintiff had no ill feelings towards the boy, but when he heard about his state of health he had to come, to court against the mother of the girl, Premkuvarbai, who was the defendant. The medical report was in support of the plaintiff. The boy and the girl were yet very young, and there was no hurry to marry them just now. There would be no harm by postponing the marriage till the boy recovers when the defendant could come to the Court for permission for the marriage.

IN GIRL'S INTEREST.

Mr. V. F Taraporevala, Ag. Advocate General, who appeared with Mr. N. P. Engineer for the defendant, said that his arguments would be in the interest of the girl. The boy was previously engaged to another girl, but the engagement was broken off for some private reasons of the boy. After this he was engaged to this girl, Bhagirathibai, with the consent of her uncle, the plaintiff.

FOR MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

When the plaintiff told the defendant (girl's mother) that he had heard rumours about the boy suffering from this disease, she informed her father who spoke to the boy's father. The boy was then medically examined at the instance of his father. If there was anything wrong about the boy, his father would not have got him so examined. The medical report on which the plaintiff relied was only the report of a pathologist. Counsel suggested that the doctor's evidence should be taken in this case.

His Lordship adjourned the case to Tuesday next for medical evidence.

DR. MOONJE IN BOMBAY

Speaks About Motor Accident At Nagpur

Dr. B. S. Moonje, the president-elect of the second session of the Bombay and Suburbans Hindu Maha Sabha Conference, arrived in Bombay Wednesday morning by the Nagpur Mail.

He was received by the members of the Reception Committee at the Victoria Terminus, and was garlanded by Dr. M. B. Velkar, the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

When asked about the motor accident, he met with at Nagpur, he said that though the wound he received was slight, the shock was so great that for a couple of minutes he was unconscious.

He had interviews in the afternoon with Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. M. S. Aney.

Harijans Honoured By Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, June 21

On his way to and from Santa Cruz on Sunday last, Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to two Harijan localities in Bandra. On his way to Santa Cruz, the Harijans at Palli were honoured by Mahatma, while, those whose huts were situated near Bhoiwada, were privileged with his visit on his return journey. Local workers for the Harijans are seriously taking steps to raise up a housing scheme for the betterment of the Harijans.

HINDU MAHASABHA

Bombay And Suburban Conference Session Opens On Saturday

The second session of the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Mahasabha Conference begins on Saturday (23rd instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Gujarati Stree Mandal, (above Girgaon Post Office) Girgaon Back Road.

The session will open with the welcome speech of Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Dr. B. S. Moonje will then deliver his presidential address, after which the session will adjourn to Sunday (24th instant) at 4 p.m. when the resolutions will be passed.

The entrance fee for visitors is annas 8 only, for both the days. Every Branch of the Hindu Mahasabha can send not more than three delegates from the Depressed Classes free of charge. There will be separate accommodation for ladies.

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A Dramatic Thunderbolt
"GIVE ME MY BABY BACK"
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Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1934

IS BIMETALLISM COMING?

The signing of the so-called Silver Bill by President Roosevelt constitutes, in the opinion of many competent students, a step towards the introduction of a bimetallic standard of world values. The Presidential message, accompanying the original Bill said: "Concerted action by all nations, or at least a large group of nations, is necessary if a permanent measure of value including both gold and silver is eventually to be made a world standard." Mr. Roosevelt, however, did not seem to have much hope then,—and subsequent events do not afford ground to strengthen what hope he ther may have had,—that a "majority of nations" would agree to such a re-orientation of their traditional currency policy though his message did refer to his efforts to confer with some of the neighbours of America "in regard to the use of both gold and silver, preferably on a co-ordinated basis, as the standard of monetary value." Those efforts at a world-wide convention to restore the use of silver as a monetary base, on a fixed ratio with gold, have hitherto proved abortive; and the published evidence of world opinion on the subject does not afford ground for further hope.

The Real Aim

The reasons for this outlook upon the fate and future of silver are not difficult to appreciate. The Silver Act of the United States only seeks to include silver in the reserve for its currency system, in the proportion of three parts of gold to one of silver. By this measure, silver would be attracted, and imprisoned, into the Metallic Reserve backing the American currency system. The actual currency now is, and must remain, almost wholly of paper. The only guarantee for the success of the currency measures of the Roosevelt administration lies in the hope that metallic media will not be suffered to intrude themselves into, complicate and vitiate the stabilisation of commodity prices. For that objective, they have confiscated the gold reserves, and have now passed the Silver Act. The real aim of such measures as the Silver Act is not to put more metallic currency into circulation, but to withdraw even that which already remains in circulation. The price of silver to be thus purchased has been fixed at 50 cents per ounce at the most. At the present depreciated gold value of the American dollar, this makes a ratio of 1.70 as between gold and silver. At this price, too, American Government may buy available silver produced in the United States, and keep it locked up in the reserves, giving in exchange paper notes. These interests in the United States however, who have pinned their faith to deliberate inflation, as the only means of solving the problem of depression, cannot but feel depressed by this proposal. For it will result in adding to the volume of currency in circulation,—and, therefore, even to the volume of credit available,—no more than what is taken out of circulation in the form of Silver. 650 million dollars worth of Silver purchases may not be too much for the United States; but if only the same volume of paper money is added that is withdrawn as silver from circulation, the practical reaction on the price-level will be nil. Whether or not the Roosevelt administration desire this, their latest measure, to be a weapon for controlled inflation, this much is clear: that the Silver Act provides powers to Government, not only to buy silver upto a prescribed maximum price, but also to sell it, if and when the price renders such a course desirable. But while the United States offer, under this measure, a certain additional market for the world's stocks of silver, there is no obvious alternative market at present for such silver as the United States may hereafter want to dispose of. The Government have, further, taken powers to control silver speculators in America by means of special taxation. It is absolutely necessary to have this weapon in the hands of the Administration, for without that the speculators and international financiers will frustrate whatever may be the intentions of the American Government in this regard. But, even with this weapon, it is open to doubt if they would really be able to maintain this fixed price of silver in relation to gold. The number of exceptions allowed, for what is called legitimate trading in silver for purposes other than currency, is alone sufficient to make one doubt whether the American authorities are not themselves aware of the difficulties in their path; and whether these are not indirect admissions that their ultimate aims are still unformed. The door is kept open either way; and the road finally selected will be the one which seems best in the exclusive interests of America. The message is perfectly clear on this point. Despite every attempt at securing world agreement, "it may turn out that this nation will ultimately have to take such independent action on this phase of the matter as its interests require." And without a world agreement, a single country,—even one so rich and powerful, cannot hope to maintain bimetallism.

One More Complicating Factor

For the other countries, their own immediate interests are by no means so imperative in favour of restoring silver into the currency systems. Except India and China, the rest of the commercial countries of the world have neither stocks of silver in their possession, nor any silver mines to make a fixed minimum price, desirable in the interests of Capital and Labour engaged in the industry. Experience, moreover, has taught them that, however unsatisfactory a medium of exchange gold may be, it is more stable than silver; and more easily controllable. Hence, no reform of currency could be thought of which only seeks to add one more to the complicating factors. By reintroducing silver into the monetary systems, we shall have, not a more broad-based, and, therefore, more stable system, but one liable to four times as many complications as if the world agreed to have a single basis for its monetary systems, and to work that basis honestly with that experience, it is but natural that the present-day silver using countries will seek to unload their accumulated stocks of silver, at this enhanced price. And no one would like to pay them this price, if it brings no reciprocal advantage. Those countries, which,—like France, Germany, the Latin Union, or Russia,—have discarded silver altogether, cannot be expected reasonably to reintroduce it, and so to jeopardise their monetary equilibrium unnecessarily. In these circumstances, it may be permissible to question if the latest demarches of the Roosevelt Administration herald the resurrection of Gold-and-Silver Bimetallism.

Wage-Cut Unjustified

The report of the departmental enquiry into wages and unemployment in the Bombay Presidency cotton industry has just been published. But the part of the report bearing on the conditions in the City would well have been published much earlier, especially because the enquiry was meant only to ascertain and report facts in the various textile centres and not to express opinions or make recommendations based upon the whole survey. The main terms of the enquiry were to ascertain the reductions in wages which had been effected, or were in contemplation, in the several centres of the cotton mill industry, to consider the relations of those cuts to rationalisation and unemployment and the real wage position of the workers. The report, which extends to nearly 240 pages deals with all these points at great length and supplies a wealth of relevant facts and figures. But several statistical results on vital points like cost of living need to be carefully tested in the light of information and criticism that may be offered by Labour Unions.

The report states definitely as regards wage cuts that "these have been most numerous and greater in extent in Bombay City." Here the wages were lower by 16.94 per cent. in December 1933 as compared with July 1926 and by 21 per cent. in April 1934. On the other hand the cost of living of the working classes is also reported to have fallen during this period to a greater extent in the City; the cost of living index number in December 1933, as compared with July—1926-100, being 72 and in April 1934, 71, a fall of 28 and 29 per cent. respectively. The position as regards real wages in the City is stated to be that in February 1933, the month before the wage cuts started the real wage figure was 131; in December 1933, 115; in April 1934, 111. "This is to say, the real wage index at these different dates was 31 per cent. 15 per cent. and 11 per cent. higher than in July 1926."

All these figures make one point quite clear and it is that the recent wage-cuts were not justifiable. Since December 1933, the cost of living has fallen by only 1 per cent. while the wages have been cut by five per cent. assuming of course, that the index figures have any real relations to the actual cost of living of the workers. But apart from the need for testing these figures in the light of information and criticism that may be offered by Labour Unions, the millowners have not been able to show that a sudden and drastic cut in wages was the only or the fairest means of facing trade depression or that they have conscientiously and adequately tried first other and fairer economies, as reducing over-head charges and various other items in the cost of production. Even the present Report makes an illuminating commentary on their methods of management when it says: "There is no common labour policy and, therefore, no wage policy; still less is there any common sales policy, and goods produced in one centre are sold in another although the same article is being made locally." Moreover, the millowners have not been able to answer the workmen's contention that they are entitled to a share in the high State protection gained by the millowners at the expense of the public, who tolerate the high taxes on foreign textiles largely to enable the workmen to maintain decent living conditions in face of severe competition from outside. However, the publication of the official report should induce all those, including officials and millowners, who were waiting for authoritative facts bearing on the Strike, to commence attempts to do justice to the strikers without any further delay, even though the justice may be a belated one.

COMMUNALISTS A-FLUTTER

It is interesting to note the reactions in the communal camps to the Congress announcement which, it is increasingly becoming evident, has done much to bring the saner elements in the different communities together, much to the discomfiture of irreconcilable communalists. It is more interesting—in fact distinctly amusing—to find men like Bhai Parmanand and Doctor Sir Mohd Iqbal calling the Congress a communaly-minded organization—each, of course, ascribing its inclination to the other side. That it is being accused of communalism by approved communalists of both communities' itself confirms the Congress claim of impartiality, and Congressmen should take them as unintended compliments.

Bhai Parmanand's views on the proposed Constituent Assembly make illuminating reading. If the Constituent Assembly is to be composed of representatives of different communities, he asks, how is it going to be different from the composition of the Round Table Conference? We are surprised the simple and self-evident answer did not suggest itself to the Hindu Maha Sabha leader. The Constituent Assembly proposed by the Congress will consist of the "representatives" of the communities. They will be elected on the basis of adult suffrage and will not be nominees of a third party as was the case with the Round Table Conference. The difference would be obvious to any one except communalists who have a horror of "revolutionary" things like a Constituent Assembly and real freedom. We need not pause to inquire why.

NO SWARAJ : WITH : : : : CASTE : : : :

Compromises And Agreements Cannot Produce National Unity In India Unless Caste Is Completely Wiped Out

(By SWAMI DHARMA TEERTHA N.)

With the reopening of the avenues of constitutional agitation the various political parties are now engaged in reconsidering their ideals and attitudes. New groups like the Socialists, are coming into existence. For some years in the past there has been growing among the people in the South especially, a strong party of young men who are deliberately opposed to politicall reforms in the present social conditions of the country. They have been waiting and watching in the hope that the Congress leaders would soon open their eyes to the impossibility of organising a united national demand for Swaraj so long as the people were subject to the disintegrating forces of the caste system. When Mahatma Gandhi started the Harijan movement they found in it a sign that after all the Congress was coming to the real problem of a free India. But the progress of the Harijan and temple entry movements have shattered that last hope also, Even Mahatma Gandhi seems to be becoming apologetic in his attitude. If temple entry has to be allowed on principle and in justice then it has to be allowed even if all the caste Hindus oppose it, and there is no meaning in leaving it to the opinion and good will of the caste Hindus. The victims of caste feel that even if the whole world were for perpetuating the present practice, that would not alter the justice of their opposition to all differences of caste because they were against all principles of honest citizenship and could not be condoned by the opinion of the oppressors. The discontent, which has been smouldering in the hearts of these people, is reaching a climax and unless the Congress is able to offer a satisfactory solution there is likely to arise a strong and widespread opposition to the movement for Swaraj from unexpected quarters. When the Mahatma visited Malabar some of the leaders and addresses plainly told him that when he went back from there he should tell people all over India that Swaraj was impossible as long as caste remained. But that warning has not produced the desired effect nor even given sufficient heed to by the saviours of India.

Swaraj Is For Free Men

I shall try to make clear the position of the new party which is automatically coming into being. Swaraj is for free men and not for slaves. Caste being a system based on the worst type of slave mentality and opposed to the elementary notions of liberty, equality and citizenship, our adherence to it shows that we are unfit to become masters of the country. By caste we do not mean any philosophical classification of mankind according to qualities and actions as stated in the Gita or any imaginary economic adjustment as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Bhagvandas and others. We are face to face with a grim reality and not merely philosophies and speculations, and that grim reality is the caste observed by the Hindus to day by virtue of which or rather by the sin of which every child that is born is permanently branded with an unalterable caste name and inextricably tied to a definite social gradation so that even the best and greatest of men cannot get out of untouchability and other social disabilities. Caste means a permanent division into high and low irrespective of culture, education, intelligence or other justifiable considerations. To every person other than one of the highest caste, this social classification means a standing insult and curtailment of his right to equality of citizenship. Ask any Brahmin what he would think if he is called a Harijan. All his sense of honour and self-respect will revolt against such a monstrous proposal. If it is monstrous to call a Brahmin or an Englishman a Sudra or a Harijan why is it not equally so in the case of other fellow-citizens? What right has any one to call another a Sudra or Vysia or untouchable attributing thereby social degradation? Attributing a low caste to a man is nothing less than a public insult from which every citizen has a right to be protected by law. The person who clims a high caste is arrogant and foolish, and the person who accepts a low caste is worse than a slave. If the majority of the people of India come under these two heads how can the country be given into their hands. Immemorial custom does not justify such a flagrant violation of personal rights and liberties unless, of course, we also concede that exploitation of the weak by the strong becomes justified by the passage of time.

Slave Mentality

A few days ago, the present writer addressed some public meetings in Bombay about the life and teachings of H. H. Sree Narayana Gurudev of Malabar. This saint is now worshipped as an incarnation of God by many lakhs of his followers. Even the Brahmins used to prostrate at his feet when he was alive, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, C. F. Andrews and other great men visited him in his Ashram and were full of reverence for him. And yet some of the Bombay papers announced him as Harijan saint, Antyaja leader and so forth. They did it in accordance with the usual practice and meant no insult, but that does not make it any the less an insult to that great leader and his followers. With the awakening of the political consciousness the injustice is becoming more keenly felt and that accounts for the growing strength of communalism. The antagonism between communities is increasing and has invaded every department of private and public life. The feeling is becoming stronger that one can expect better consideration and justice from a foreigner than from a person of another caste. Sense of

(Continued on page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

IMPERIALISTS ALL.

Brigadier General Critchley's candidature as the National Conservative candidate is a damaging exposure of the character and professions of the National Government of Great Britain. He is definitely more Churchillian than Ministerial in his views on the White Paper. He is, indeed, a die-hard, suspending action until the publication of the Joint Select Committee report. For, he plainly tells Lord Stonehaven—the party Manager—that "if the report is of such a character as to remove his anxieties with regard to the White Paper, and if it recommends sufficient safeguards for our vital imperial interests, then he will be prepared to give it his whole-hearted support." The acceptance of such a man as the official candidate means that the National Government have an "open mind" regarding their own White Paper, that, indeed, there is little real difference in Imperial bona-fides between the Die-hards and the "National" Imperialists.

"THERE'S THE RUB."

In Canada, Liberals and Conservatives oust each other from office with monotonous regularity every six or seven years. But the latest Liberal victories are, indeed, remarkable since they have swept States which have been Conservative strongholds almost since the beginning of the century. The turn of the tide is, therefore, definitely more decisive than ever and gains portentious significance from the view-points of International and Imperial relations. For, apart from domestic affairs, the distinctive features of Canadian Liberalism are that it stands for greater independence in policy, that it has no enthusiasm for what may be described as the "Ottawa spirit," namely, unity and co-operation among the members of the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations, and, finally, it inclines more towards the United States of America than towards Great Britain.

WILL BOMBAY FOLLOW?

The Kurla Municipality deserves to be congratulated on its generous decision to provide a sum upto Rs. 16,000 for the purpose of relief to the destitute families in the town, hit hard by the mill strike, trade depression and the closure of the local match factories. For a poor Municipality like that of Kurla, the sum sanctioned is generous. But what shall we say of the vastly richer Municipality of Bombay, that has actually passed a resolution to relieve the unemployed, but is still too callous to take any action on it? The Corporation ought to realise betimes that, apart from its humanitarian aspect, letting thousands starve like dogs, is a menace to the health and peace of the City. Bombay should at least follow where Kurla has led.

WANTED THOROUGH INQUIRY.

The firing at Rampur is the culmination of troubles that have been brewing in the State for months past. The administration of the State has been the subject of protests both in the Press and in public meetings outside the State. There has been a stream of refugees, including high ex-officials, into British India and they have drawn up an indictment of the administration which makes sad reading. We should have thought that after the departure of His Highness to Europe on a "holiday", all would be well, but now comes the news of internal discontent having come to a definite head. Grievances and allegations may be exaggerated, unofficial reports regarding the recent disturbances may be exaggerated, but even then the conclusion is inescapable that there is something wrong in Rampur. A thorough inquiry not only into the recent firing but also into the causes that have led to discontent is obviously necessary. But the inquiry must be an inquiry in its true sense and in its personnel must be included independent persons.

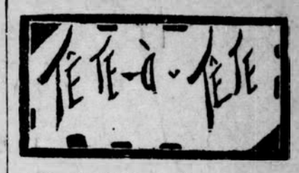
FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

We wholly support Mr. Bose's plea for organised publicity propaganda in Europe and other foreign countries. The need for such propaganda cannot be seriously questioned, though it is obvious that so long as political work in India is vigorous and on right lines, such work will not fail to speak for itself abroad. Now that the Congress is free to reorganise its various and growing activities, it should give due consideration to the question of foreign propaganda. We wish Mr. Bose had submitted to Congress a well-thought-out schhme of propaganda together with an estimate of its cost, based on his wide and personal knowledge of the present conditions in Europe.

Press Views

Railways' Duty

In his communication the Publicity Officer of the Binar Central Relief Committee gives us an idea of the amazing interest roused in Europe by the recent tour of the Deenabandhu and the wonderful possibilities that migth follow the recent visit of Dr. Piere Ceresole whose name is one to be conjured with on the continent. Deenabandhu says there is every likelihood of a band of volunteers coming over to this country "to help, not to rule" as an outcome of his work and that that is the best way to admit India into the comity of nations. India will not want foreign sympathy, therefore, but the work within the country remains half done. Some funds have been spent on water supply and allied measures of relief to the stricken, but the crisis ahead in the shape of approaching rains and consequent floods is one which should be adequately provided against. The most important piece of help the Secretary lays emphasis on is regarding the railway concessions which are due to expire at the end of this month. House building could be commenced only from now and a lot of materials have to be conveyed to the spot. We do not believe that the Railway authorities are wanting in imagination not to allow continuation of the concession to enable relief workers to complete their labour of love, but the sooner they announce their decision in this behalf the better it would be for all people concerned.—"Searchlight."



The functions of the Governor-General were ridiculous, said de Valera in the Irish Dail.

A cruel joke, Mr. President.

* * * *

New Ways To Pay Old Debts

—Headline.

One of them, is repudiation, by the moral and economic benefit of the protesting creditor.

* * * *

"It is not yet too late for a settlement," says Mr. Satyamurthi in a statement to the "Times of India," "between the people of India and the people of Great Britain."

This is disappointing. Bori Bundar and "Britain" should redouble their efforts.

* * * *

Talking of Mr. Satyamurthi, a Socialist reader telephoned to us demanding an explanation from us of the following statement by Mr. Satyamurthi. "The Congress Parliamentary Board is obliged to the Working Committee for giving a clear lead and unambiguous lead on these two vital questions," (Communal Award and Socialism).

We pleaded not guilty and we went on to assure him that we were not Mr. Satyamurthi.

This evidently did not satisfy our friend who loudly demanded to know why Mr. Satyamurthi spoke as if officially on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board. But on being humbly told that any answer we gave would be open to a similar accusation (by the victim) of speaking for Mr. Satyamurthi, the other side rang off, leaving us to breathe again in peace and tranquility.

* * * *

By the way what exactly are "key industries?" Mr. Satyamurthi believes in nationalisation of "key industries of the nation," but doesn't specify them. Does he mean Railways, Banks, Mines, Iron and Steel, Textiles, Agriculture etc? Or does he mean Public Services, Legislatures, Municipalities etc?

* * * *

DELHI MUNICIPALITY

Plan To Remove Congestion

Not the official President and Secretary, we hope?

* * * *

Bhai Parmanand accuses Congress of communalism! "Because, even while proposing a Constituent Assembly, it lays down that the Assembly would determine the method of representation of important minorities and make provision for otherwise safeguarding their interests, and this is nothing but introduction of communal poison in the future constitution."

Congress should plead guilty of the charge of communalism if it means making provision for safeguarding the interests of all communities.

* * * *

Bhai Parmanand and Sir Md. Iqbal both can't see any connection whatsoever between the White Paper and the Communal Award.

The implication being in both cases unwillingness to fight the White Paper.

* * * *

"The nature of the proposed Constituent Assembly," says Bhaiji, "remains unintelligible to layman like myself."

We congratulate Bhaiji on his confession that he is a layman where things like a Constituent Assembly are concerned. Of course it is unintelligible to a communal expert.

* * * *

Cleaner Breaks Into Outhouse

But Is Caught

—Headlines in local daily.

A dirty "cop."

* * * *

"Britain," says Bori Bundar, "is ready to proceed with the strengthening of armaments on the final collapse of the Disarmament Conference."

Let us all pray for a speedy consummation.

* * * *

On reaching London, Lord Willingdon said he liked hot weather.

We dare not contradict his Excellency.

* * * *

In South Africa, said Sir Phiroze Sethna at a Rotary Lunch, the Law of Divorce does not appear to be very stringent. In fact we were told it was more lax than even in some States of the U. S. A. noted for easy divorces.

That is why South Africa is more keenly enthusiastic about its white civilisation than even the U. S. A.

* * * *

Each A Specimen.

Teacher: Johny, what are the seven wonders of the world?

Johny: Mum says myself and my six brothers, sir.

BAGUBHAI DENIES RECEIPT OF BETS

Alleges Defamation In "Sutta Khel" Articles

Considerable amusement was caused in the court of Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Thursday, when a large number of witnesses summoned for the prosecution were found to be present in court, while the complainant was being examined.

"Please see that none of your witnesses are in court," said the defence counsel to the lawyer appearing for the other side, when the complainant was alredy under examination for about a quarter of an hour.

"Witnesses out of court," shouted the interpreter, and a number of persons were seen shuffling in their seats. One man went out and was followed by several others.

The case was the complaint of defamation filed by Bhagwandas Laxmidas against Mr. B G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel." The charge is in respect of two articles published on May 16 and 23 on "Sutta Khel," in which the complainant alleged statements defamatory of him were made.

Bhagwandas Laxmidas, the complainant, examined by Mr. Frank Oliveira said that he was landed proprietor doing business in silver and gold and other articles.

The Magistrate: Have you got a 'pedhi' in Jhaveri Bazar?

Witness: I have no 'pedhi,' but I do my business at home. My residence is in Doker Gully, Phopul Wadi.

FOUR PROPOSALS

Continuing his evidence, he said that he rented the present premises at Doker Gully about three months ago to do insurance business. This business was carried on in the name and style of N. Bhagwandas & Company, in which Narotamdas Becharlal was a partner. He first started insurance business on April 1, but was appointed sub-agent for the New Asiatic Life Assurance Company on April 28 by Messrs. Tijoriwalla & Company, who were the chief agents for the whole presidency for that company. This agency lasted up to May 12, when Messrs. Tijoriwalla and Company ceased their relations with that insurance company.

On May 17, he received a letter appointing him agent of the Industrial and Prudential Insurance Company. As a matter of fact Messrs. Tijoriwalla and Company had promised him that he would be appointed subagent of this insurance company on May 15. He had, therefore, arranged for an opening ceremony on May 18 of his agency office, but owing to the death of Mr. Lalji Naranji, a director of the insurance company, the letter of appointment was not received. All the same he held the ceremony and inaugurated the business by receiving four proposals for insurance.

Witness said that the room he occupied in Doker Gully was previously in the occupation of Maganlal Jagjivan Mody, who transferred it to him on March 31 for a consideration of Rs. 250. This transfer also included the shop, furniture and telephone which stood in the name of the former occupant, together with the right to continue to use the telephone in the name of M. J. Mody. The number of this telephone was 23487.

SIGN BOARDS

Proceeding, Bhagwandas said that he had two sign boards put up bearing the words "New Asiatic Life Assurance Company." One of the boards was displayed on the road, while the other was put up on the offices. When he ceased his connection with the New Asiatic Insurance Company, he removed the boards and had them repainted. After a lapse of three or four days, he put them up again.

At this stage counsel for the defence protested that Mr. Olivera had been leading the witness by giving him dates. He wanted the magistrate to note that the witness had stated that he had removed the board on May 1, when as a matter of fact according to his story, it should be May 15."

"A SLIP"

Mr. Olivera said that this was a slip and the witness also said that it was so.

On May 16, complainant said, he bought a copy of the "Sentinel," in which he was described in an article written by Mr. B. G. Horniman as "a notorious bucket shop keeper." He denied he was "a notorious bucket shop keeper."

The Magistrate: Notorious or ordinary?

Witness: Neither. None at all.

Witness also said that gamblers did not patronise his establishment as was alleged in the article. He also denied that he was using another name for the telephone designedly and with a purpose. "I have never received sutta bets," he said. in my rooms." He again purchased the "Sentinel" on May 23 and found that a reference had been made to him. He said that he was popularly known as "Bagubhai."

The Magistrate: Is that your nickname?

Witness: It is an abbreviation for Bhagwandas.

He complained that he had been defamed and suffered in reputation and business. In support of this contention, he produced two letters one from Jagjivandas Choksey, dated May 26 and another from Devidas Murlidhar, from Matheran.

The complainant then concluded his evidence and cross-examination was reserved.

Further hearing was adjourned to June 28.

Mr. Frank Oliviera with Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the complainant and Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz with Mr. E. J. Biem appeared for Mr. Horniman.

German Luxury Liner Meets With Disaster In Fog

One Thousand Holiday Makers Become Panic-Stricken When Doomed Ship Strikes Rock

OSLO, June 21.

One thousand German "strength-through joy" holiday makers dining aboard the 14,000 tons luxury liner "Dresden" last evening, were panic-stricken when the liner owing to fog and gale hampered and struck a blind rock in Bokn Fjord, north of Stavangar. The bottom hull of the liner was ripped open. She listed violently and began to sink.

The Captain wirelessed for help and beached the "Dresden" fifty yards off Karmoey Island. He lunched lifeboats, the first two of which capsized, four women being drowned, twelve persons were injured of the hundred that jumped into the sea. Some swam to land, others were picked up, and together with those remaining aboard were taken off by rescuing vessels including the British battleship "Rodney." All 360 members of the crew except twenty who were staying aboard the doomed liner as long as possible abandoned the ship.

The tourists who are mostly members of the German Workers' Front are being temporarily accommodated in Stavangar.

Functions Of Governor-General Are Ridiculous, Says De Valera

DUBLIN, June 20.

We would abolish the office of the Governor-General to-morrow, but for certain obligations in the Free State Treaty and Constitution," declared Mr. de Valera in the Dail when Mr. Cosgrave moved a re-consideration of the annual estimate for salary and expenses of the Governor-General.

Mr. de Valera added that he hoped ultimately to abolish this office, and declared that the functions of the Governor-General were ridiculous, and the very title obnoxious to the whole of Irish people.

Mr. Cosgrave's motion was defeated by 41 votes to 29, and the estimate was agreed to without any division.—Reuter.

QUAKE SHOCK AGAIN

Two Men Killed In Serious House Collapse At Darbangha

PATNA, June 21.

A report received from Darbhanga states that a severe earth quake shock was felt at Darbhanga, Laheria Serai and adjoining places at 5 p.m. yesterday.

Two persons were killed at Darbhanga as a result of collapse of a wall.—United Press.

SYLHET UNDER WATER

SYLHET, June 21.

All villages under the jurisdiction of the Goyainghat, Jaintia, Bholandanj, Fenchuganj and Chhatak Police Stations and nearly half of the Sylhet Town, have been innundated owing to heavy and incessant rains for the last few days.

People are living in great distress on bamboo machangs. The rivers Monu and Surma have over flown the banks and motor roads to Shillong and Gollabazar are entirely under water.

Communications to those places have been stopped, and if the water level further rises, it is apprehended that Railway lines will be washed off.

Considerable damage has been done to the standing paddy crops.—United Press.

TRAIN SERVICE INTERRUPTED

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, A.B. Railway, wires under date June 21:—

Owing to numerous slips on the 20th inst. due to heavy rain, lines are blocked between Mupa and Lumding on the hill section and between Langcholiot and Nillalung on the main line. Also damage has occurred to the bridge between Hojai and Jamunamukh on the Gauhat branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway. Through running of trains is interrupted. Transhipment is only possible between Longcholiot and Nillalung. Expect to restore through running by the 22nd inst. if weather improves.—A.P.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to the general breakdown of the telegraph lines due to breaches and the cancelling of train service indefinitely in the Upper Assam, including Dibrugarh, traffic is subjected to serious delay.

Rivers Overflow & Sweep Away Plantation In Bihar

MADHUBANI, June 21.

Disquieting reports of floods are pouring in from the interior of the district. Villages Nati and Mohanpur two miles east of Madhubani have been inundated. It was due to the fact that the level of easter chaur of these villages had gone about 3 feet up due to sand deposit.

The branch of the Kamala river bowing through the east of chaur has been choked in various places, so even with a little surplus water it becomes overflooded. This flood has swept away maize plans and 'mung' as also retarded paddy cultivation.—United Press.

Bagmati Still Rising

MUZAFFARPUR, June 21.

The river Bagmati is still rising.

Similar reports have been received from Amnaur centre of Katra Thana. This area has been fully inundated, looking like a lake.

The people are panic-striken.—United Press.

EFFORTS TO ROUND UP THE PIRATES

(Special Cable).

SHANGHAI, June 21.

Great enthusiasm prevails here over the brilliant work of British navy in securing the speey release of the Shuntien captives.

Yamomoto, a Japanese merchant who was among the kidnapped and released has been sent in a junk to Tientsin to convey demands for the release of a score of Chinese captives.

Meanwhile, troops of the Governor of Shantung are closing in round the pirates and Chinese warships are barring their escape by sea.

WOMAN KILLED IN WARSALIGANJ RIOT

PATNA, June 21.

According to a report from Gaya, two Moslems, including a woman were killed in a communal riot over the question of cow sacrifice in the village of Warsaliganj. Details are lacking.—A. P.

3 1/2 P. C. LOAN

Subscriptions Amount To 25 Crores

CAUSE OF REDUCED YIELD

SIMLA, June 21.

Three and half per cent, Loan 1947/50 was for 32 crores and subscriptions till yesterday amounted to 25 crores ten lakhs of which one crore is in the form of Treasury bills (about five crores cash and the rest about nineteen crores in the form of conversions).

The reduced yield is attributed to the fall in price of sterling securities in England just when the Loan was started in India. It will be recalled that in the budget it was assumed that Government would be able to pay off thirteen crores of 1934 bonds without raising new Loan but after that Government announced payment of nineteen and half crores of 1934-37 Loan. Conversions practically cover Government's additional commitments.—A. P.

NO SWARAJ WITH CASTE

(Continued from page 6).

decency and the natural love of country alone prevent open manifestation of this feeling, and it would be suicidal to ignore its existence in the country.

A Constant Eye-Sore

Even the Hindu-Muslim frictions are not entirely due to religious differences. They are more due to the caste mentality of the Hindus. To the Hindu not only the depressed classes but also all other religionists as the Christians, Mahommedans, Parsis and others are untouchables contact with whom means pollution and food touched by whom he cannot eat. This caste arrogance of the Hindu has earned for him the detestation of all other communities and only his comparative harmlessness and political impotence prevent open hostility on their part. To the Mahommedan, with his love of equality and independence, this insulting attitude is a constant eye-sore. The relations between the communities are vitiated by this undercurrent of hostility which has become second nature to them. Compromises and agreements cannot produce national unity in India unless caste is completely wiped out.

Caste A Danger To Humanity

It is amusing that some of our leaders are talking of Socialism when even the elementary principles of social liberty and equality do not appeal to the men and women in the fore-front and practically all are living in a sort of self-imposed seldom. The Hindus have lost the capacity to think of man as man without attributing imaginary caste differences. The unhappy mentality is spreading to other countries and communities. When the heinousness of the whole thing is exposed there can be no doubt that world opinion would condemn caste as a danger to humanity and suppress it in the way in which slavery was suppressed. After all we are not demanding revolutionary changes nor even the least interference with the individual rights and liberties of any people. We only claim that no one has any right to attribute caste to another man against his will. That is the first step. We also believe that a man who claims to belong to a caste thereby placing himself above or below others in social status has a slave mind and is a danger to society. No one who wants Swaraj ought to talk or think about a fellow citizen in terms of caste. All reference to caste should be prohibited by common consent. It should then be possible to abolish caste completely by legislation. Caste exists because we talk of it. Cease to talk of it and it will automatically die without any one knowing it is dead.

Thousands of educated men and women in the country are even today seriously thinking of wholesale conversion to other religions as a desperate step to escape from caste. The followers of Sreenarayana Guruswami of Malabar who number about twenty lakhs and who are religiously and socially an independent and self-sufficient community have been for years struggling against the caste humiliation imposed upon them. In olden days they were against the Congress. But when the Mahatma came with his idealism they rallied round to the cause of India's freedom. Now they are reverting to the old position of hostility to Congress politics. Unless the Congress is able to satisfy their claims very soon another organised opposition will raise its head to thwart the political manoeuvres of caste ridden Hindus. The English Raj is still to them the only hope of honourable citizenship.

STUDENTS' SATYAGRAHA

Exciting Scenes Witnessed In Lahore School Strike

LAHORE, June 21.

Exciting scenes were witnessed this evening at Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute where students who are on strike lay prostrate in front of the cars of Raja Narendranath and Bhai Parmanand, President and Member respectively of the Governing Body, and would not allow them to pass until their grievances were redressed.

The strike has been in progress since 13th June, students complaining against the examination papers and demanding the dismissal of the Principal. To-day, the Governing Board of the Institute met to consider the situation, and after prolonged deliberations, announced the decision to close the institute from 23rd June for summer vacation, examinations being held after the re-opening. The Board also opined that the Strike was not justified.

Hearing the decision the strikers numbering about 170 rushed to the two gates of the Institute and lay themselves prostrate there and would not allow cars of members and the President of the Board to pass through. Raja Narandranath got down from the car and tried to pass through on foot, but the strikers would not give him a passage and Raja was pushed about.

After some time, the Board again met, called four representatives of the strikers for consultation, and finally announced that an Inquiry Committee would be appointed to go into the strikers' grievances with one member representing the students. Examinations would be postponed, till the enquiry was finished and the Institute would, meanwhile remain open.

The strikers welcomed the decision and the strike was called off.—A. P.

Earthquake Shock In Upper Silesia Results In Mine Disaster

BERLIN, June 20.

Numerous miners have been entombed in a mine near Beuthen, Upper Silesia as a result of an earthquake lasting seven seconds, which caused the collapse of the corridon.

No reply was received to signals given by tapping. Rescuers are working frantically.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

BERLIN, June 21.

The warning that Germany will cease all commercial relations with any country imposing Clearing system was given by Herr Schacht at a reception to diplomats and foreign press.

He said Germany's debt problem could not be solved by force or threats. Clearing system would mean nonpayment for goods which would reduce International trade to a minimum and finally lead to complete cessation of International commercial relations because, nobody could believe Germany would take it lying down. Undoubtedly the establishment of clearing house by Great Britain would seriously affect the trade of British Dominions with Germany. Herr Schacht suggested three remedies for the present situation, firstly, return of Germany's colonies which would enable Germany to pay for raw materials in their own currency, secondly, Germany must be given an opportunity for increasing her exports so as to enable her to pay her debts, thirdly, reduction of capital and rates of interest on German's debts.

Herr Schacht emphasised that German currency would never be inflated. The Government is determined to maintain the stability of the Reichsmark. Deflation is out of question.—Reuter's Special.

ENTRIES FOR I. F. A. SHIELD

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The following are entries for I.F.A. Shield:—

D.C.L.I. (holders), Shropshires-Royal Regiment, East York, Kings Regiment, Norfolk, Durhams, K.O.Y.A.L.I. K.R.R. Cheshires, Cameron Highlanders, P.W. Volnteers, Customs Calcutta, E.B.Railway Yorks and Lancs, Mohanbagan, Blackwatch, Kumartolli, Dalhousie Sporting Union (Sylhet), Victoria Sporting Jamshedpore, East Bengal, E.I.R. Aryan, George, Telegraph, Town Sporting Union, Wari, A. C. Mohemedan Sporting (Barrackpore), Bhowanipore, Bow Bazar Kalighat Union Club (Khulna), Napier and City A.C.—A. P.

Vote For Congress Socialist Candidates

Leaders Appeal To Bombay Electorate To Join Congress And Stop Exploitation

The first Election Meeting of the Bombay Socialist Party was held at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Thursday night, Mr. C.K. Narayanswamy presiding.

Among those present were: Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas, M.R. Masani, K. Krishna Menon and Madan Shetty, who made strong speeches supporting the Congress Socialist Party programme and condemned the Congress Working Committee's resolution that described "class-war" as repugnant to the spirit of non-violence.

Mr. M.R. Masani explained that the objects of the Party were to urge on the Congress the adoption of the Socialist programme for progress of the Indian masses.

The speaker advocated that Socialism and Nationalism should be harnessed together in their fight for Independence, which latter term would have no meaning for the masses, unless domination of one class over another ceases; and in furtherance of the object, the speaker urged the immediate organisation of the peasants and workers on economic bases.

Without the support of Mass Action outside, the attack through the Legislatures on Government was bound to fail in the long run, was the opinion expressed by Mr. Masani.

HAD JAWAHAR BEEN FREE?

The Socialist Party did not want to create split in the Congress Party but wanted to show that the Working Committee of the Congress "launched an unprovoked attack against the Socialist Party by an unwanted resolution conflicting with the Karachi resolution relating to "Fundamental Rights," which the Working Committee would not have dared to pass had Pundit Jawaharlal been free.

MEANINGLESS "INDEPENDENCE."

That the "primary problem of India is of poverty" was pointed out by Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, who said that if Congress really wanted to improve the condition of masses the present policy was all wrong. "If it is sought to change one ruling capitalist class by another capitalist class, were they their own countrymen, "independence" possessed no meaning for the masses, said the speaker.

"No domination and no exploitation" ought to be the watchword of the Congress, pleaded the speaker.

NO CLASS DOMINANCE.

The speaker advocated that Socialism when achieved always stood for peace and non-violence and wanted class dominance to cease.

"SUPPORT SOCIALISTS"

Mr. Tricumdas advocated the contesting of the Elections by the Party and hoped the Matunga Electorate would support the Socialist party.

Mr. K. Krishna Menon contradicted a local Press report that th eSocialist Party was going out of the Congress, and said that the party would remain in the Congress to convert the latter to the Socialist view and to capture the Congress Machinery.

Mr. Madan Shetty said that the present policy of the Congress was not the path to Independence.

"POLICY OF DRIFT"

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami bewailed the tragic contrast of the present position of the Congress as compared to the strength of the Congress before the "disastrous" Gandhi-Irwin Pact, and held the present leadership and "policy of drift" was responsible for the disaster.

If the Congress Parliamentary Board sought the support of the rank and file in the country for their reactionary programmes, continued the speaker, "they will meet with strenuous opposition from us."

"He was not ashamed to admit that the Party had turned the meeting into an Election platform, continued Mr. Swami, and he wanted to point out to the Electorate "the horror of the poverty of the classes who took part in the struggle".

The speaker pointed out the significance of the strength of Socialist Party in the A.I.C.C.

Concluding the speaker appealed to the Matunga electorate to seek the membership of the Congress Party as well as the Socialist party and to vote for the Socialist candidates for the Legislatures and said that those who were not Congress members could not join the Socialist party.

The meeting terminated at 10-30.

CURFEW ORDER WITHDRAWN

Improvement In Rampur Situation

NEW DELHI, June 21.

The Publicity Officer, Rampur State, wires:—The situation is quiet. The President of the Council called a meeting of representatives from the City which gave an assurance to Government that the continuance of military pickets and the curfew order was no longer necessary, and their removal forthwith would facilitate establishment of normal and ordered conditions which law abiding citizens desired and for which representatives of the City would render every possible help. The President impressed on them the supreme necessity of restoring peace and declared that the Council must maintain order, but no repression was intended unless the hands of Government were forced and assured the representatives that if the City behaved properly, there would be the fullest response from the Government.

The Council held a meeting this morning and in view of the improvement in the situation orders have been issued for the withdrawal of the Curfew order and the reduction of military pickets.

The number of casualties among the mob so far reported is one dead and 13 injured, of whom two appear to be serious.—A. P.

SETH GOVINDDAS SATISFIED

NAGPUR, Jnue 21.

Seth Govindas, a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board arrived here this morning and proceeded to Ahmednagar this afternoon on some domestic work.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Seth Govindas expressed satisfaction in the manner in which the Board had managed things in Bombay, including decision about the Communal Award.

He was sorry he could not attend the Bombay sitting for more than two days. He felt confident that three Assembly seats from the Hindu C. P. would be captured by the Congress, whoever may be the candidates. Asked, if he is contesting for the Assembly, Seth Govinddas, said that he had not decided it finally, but most probably would not.—United Press.

SCHEME FOR HARIJAN EDUCATION

Gandhiji's Suggestion To Mr. Deorukkhar

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 20.

Mahatma Gandhi, is not staying at the Parna-Kutti but at Karsandas Dharmshe, on the Bombay-Poona Road. He was pressed by Lady Thackersay to stay at the Purna-Kutti but to use Mahatma's own words "I am in the hands of the Reception Committee and have to do as they wish me to".

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Deorukhkar of Bombay, had an informal talk with Mahatmaji regarding the Harijan work. He said that industrial education should be imparted to the Harijans. Mahatmaji asked him to draw up a scheme for the same.

TALKS WITH CONGRESS LEADERS

This morning Mahatmaji had an informal conference with the Maharashtra Congress leaders.

The City Municipality was to accord an address to Mahatmaji to-morrow morning, but it is learnt that the Sanatanists obtained an injunction from the court resulting in the postponement of the same.

"PEACE IN EUROPE ENDANGERED"

"Little Entente's" Anxiety To Conclude Disarmament Conference

BUCAREST, June 21.

"Disquieting symtoms arousing from fears that peace in Europe is endangered" were discussed in the Council of Little Entente which decided that every effort should be made to conclude the Disarmament Conference with convention satisfactory to all.

The Little Entente will fully support security proposals, participate in the proposed regional conventions, co-operate in efforts for economic recovery of Europe, oppose return of the Hapsburgs and maintain good relations among all States.—Reuter.

Readers' Views

"Farce Of Self-Government"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The contributions by Mr. K. F. Nariman—a new feature of the "Chronicle"—are interesting reading—apart—but one would wish they were more balanced and convincing. Mr. Nariman is a master of words, full of sound and fury, one would wish that he knew his facts better.

In his last contribution "Farce of Self-Government," with the sub-heading "Bombay Corporation's undefying mendicant attitude as contrasted with Jubbulpore's bold stand." he complains that the Bombay Corporation is a debating society and that its day to day administration during vacation is conducted as normally in its absence as when Corporation meets twice a week. Does Mr. Nariman know of any Municipality in India or elsewhere which meets from day to day, if so, will he give a case for the edification of his readers! Even the British Parliament and parliaments of other countries do not sit all the time all the year round. Are they all solemn farces of self-government?

Let us take the case of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani that Mr. Nariman mentions. Were it not for Mr. Nariman's enforced absence from Corporation, he would have known that Mr. Kirpalani stood by the Corporation against Government, inspite of his being an I.C.S., and Government nominee. In the matter of municipal servants convicted of C. D. offences (?) did not the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation condone Dr. Jivraj Mehta's absence and reinstate him? Of course, it did not make noise, and if that is the grievance of Mr. Nariman, I am with him. If Mr. Nariman still considers this as mendicant policy, then he does not know the meaning of words.

Mr. Nariman few days back pitched into Municipality regarding Valpakhadi Chawls. If he had compared these chawls with others, he would have a good word for Bombay Municipality. But for whom has Mr. Nariman a good word? Lately he severely criticised the work of Harijan Seva Sangh. On the other hand Mr. A. V. Thakkar and Mahatma Gandhi paid their tribute to its activities.

Mr. Nariman's frailty is that his idealism runs away with him. It does not take into account the "fallibility of men" as Mr. Wickham Steed puts it, the quality which makes them 'men' and not angels and he forgets that motives other than ideal have their play. Fallibility must be recognised and there is no reason why it should be reckoned at a much higher value than it is in fact.

May we hope that Mr. Nariman's writing will have more balance than they have had hitherto.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, June 21.

Excise Raid In Bhil Village

The Vice-President, Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, writes:—

The following account as gleaned out from what the Secretary Bhil Seva Mandal personally saw on the site would reveal what kind of harassment the poor Bhils of this Taluka have been put to at the hands of the Excise Department.

"There is a village named Khangela situated on easterly outskirts of the Dohad Taluka. I had gone there to inspect a grant-in-aid school. Just at sunrise on the 10th June as soon as I got up I saw a great number of excise and other police sepoys surrounding the village from the south-easterly direction. There were six Excise Inspectors, the Police sub-Inspector of Dohad Taluka, ths Police Inspector, Mr. Pathan and the Excise Superintendent Mr. Aga, accompanied by a force of sepoys over 200 in number armed with rifles, Dharias, bows and arrows. In the beginning this force surrounded the scattered Bhil huts of the village in a horse-shoe fashion and gradually the sepoys were dstributed and posted at several huts and the inmates thereof were asked to leave their huts and to assemble at a particular spot. Some of the Bhils out of sheer fright at the sight of this big force deserted their huts and ran away in different directions. It is said that the people of the village had got an inkling to the effect that in a few days their village would be raided by the Excise Department, as the other villages of the Taluka are being raided now and then by it. The owner of the hut where I had lodged had brought water for me in brass-jug and, inspite of the fact that it was full of water and in my possession he got frightened and said to me "Dada, let me hide this jug otherwise the sepoys would greatly harass me for it." I consoled him as much as I could but all the time he was shivering with fear.

In this part of the country the law does not prohibit the stocking of the Mhowra flowers till the end of July because the Bhils, not having sufficient grain to eat during two or three months prior to monsoon, feed themselves on the fried Mhowra flowers. The Bhils have only earthen pots wherein they either keep or fry the said flowers and taking these pots as "Mudamal", the Excise Department prosecute the Bhils as the possessors of such pots. This being the usual practice of the Department and the mere possession of the pots having smell of Mhowra-flowers being sufficient to incriminate the possessors, the Bhils, at the sight of the sepoys approaching their huts, threw away all their pots and deserting their huts ran away. Till noon they could not return to their huts. One Bhil girl suffering from small-pox was crying for food, but as the sepoys were standing at the hut the parents of the girl could not dare to enter the house and give food to her. The Bhils of this village have to fetch drinking water from a "kutcha" well and the sepoys were enjoying their bath in the well making the water unfit for drinking. One Bhil woman with an infant at the breast was hauled up by a sepoy and threatened to find out an alleged accused. One sepoy spoke to me in high tone, "Why are you loitering here, some one would thrash you?"

On my way back I met Mr. Sheikh Amin. I asked him "Why is such a great force needed to frighten away these poor Bhils? This is just like an army to kill mere ants." He replied: "These endeavours of mine are simply a result of my altruistic aim to wean away the poor Bhils from their evil habit of drink."

The hut wherein the grant-in-aid school is located was also searched. The owner of the hut boldly spoke out to the sepoys: "It is a school which gets a grant from Thakkar Bapa and we have already left drinking of liquor and if you want to search the hut you may do so unreservedly." Thereupon the sepoys left him.

The monsoon is approaching. The Bhils are engaged in their agricultural work. At such a critical time, these Bhils are harassed by the Excise Department and as a result they have to desert their fields—the only resource left to them in order to save themselves from the unmerited though seemingly legalized harassment; and how is it possible for any human being to see such things without feeling for these poor and unprotected Bhils?

Inspite of this raid no "mudamal" was found and the whole expenditure was, so to say, wasted.

Military Officers And Harijan Movement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—No sooner I learnt through the newspapers that the Government had issued a private circular to the Government officers, not to come in the way of any activities for the upliftment of Harijans, I applied to the Station Staff Officer, Poona, through the Military Estate Officer, Bombay Circle, Poona, to grant us permission to use the ground opposite Poona Cantonment Hospital on the junction of Parvati Villa and Shankar Seth Road, where on many occasions permission has been granted to circuses and carnivals, for the public meeting in the cause of Harijans only which is to be held on 23rd June 1934. I, as the organiser of the Gandhi Reception Committee, approached for the plot as there was no place suitable and big enough for such a public meeting. I had been to the Station Staff Office with the application, but I was told by the officer that the permission of D. S. P., Poona, should be obtained first. Then I approached the D. S. P., Poona, who remarked, on the memo H/90/NEO, dated 20th June 1934, "No objection from the police point of view." Again I went to the Station Staff Officer, who gave a blank "No" in reply though the necessary permission was obtained from the D. S. P., Poona.—Yours, etc.,

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL,
Organiser,
Gandhi Reception Commitee, Cantonment, Poona.
June 20.

INDIAN ATHELETES FOR EMPIRE GAMES

The Indian Athletic Team for the British Empire Games, sailed on Thursday by the Italian mail boat. Mr. E. W. Mowbry, Manager of the Team, is fourth from left.

No Revolt Against Congress

We Only Desire To Convert Them To Acceptance Of Socialism, Says Masani

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Questioned by the "United Press" as to whether the Working Committee's Resolution and the statement issued in reply by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party yesterday were likely to lead to a split in the Congress as was implied in certain quarters, Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint Secretary of the Party, replied that such a development would be most unfortunate and was certainly neither desired nor contemplated by the Party.

"The Party's statement", said Mr. Masani, "is an answer to the rather unprovoked attack on the Party's programme by the Working Committee.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

"The Members of our Party yield to none in their loyalty to the Congress.

"It is not correct to describe our attitude as a revolt against the Congress, as has been suggested by a local paper. All the party desires to do is to convert the Congress to an acceptance of socialism. At the same time, we naturally desire to criticise what we consider to be a very compromising policy which the Congress leaders are to-day following even from the nationalist point of view.

"ONLY HOPE OF FUTURE"

"In an organisation like the Congress, which aims at representing the entire nation, there must be room enough for divergent schools of thought and it is not fair to put a forced meaning on the term non-violence so as to rule out a political philosophy which has moulded and is moulding the social structure of the civilised world and which thousands of Congressmen consider the only hope for future."—United Press.

WHEN DOUBLE RENT ... IS NOT ALLOWED

His Lordship Says, Clause is in Nature Of Penalty

Mr. Justice Teybeji at the High Court decided the suit filed by Dadhakisson Kodumal against Bhagatram Narayandas and another to recover from the first defendent arrears of rent and compensation for use and occupation of a certain property.

The plaintiff and the second defendant were the executor and executrix of one Sewibai who died in Bombay in 1933. The deceased was the owner of a building in Peshawar which she had leased to the first defendant at a monthly rent of Rs. 47 per month for a period of three years. According to the plaintiff, the lease contained a covenent that if the first defendant failed to pay the rent for two months, he was liable to pay double rent thereafter. The first defendant having fallen into arrears of rent, the plaintiff claimed to recover from him rent at the rate of Rs. 94 instead of Rs. 47 from July 1930 to June 1932 when the lease expired.

IS IT PENALTY?

In this case the question before the court was whether the stipulation in the lease for double rent was in the nature of penalty. If that was so, the court had jurisdiction, under section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, to exempt the first defendant from the penalty and to order him to pay reasonable compensation only.

His Lordship held that the clause about double rent was never intended to be a part of the primary contract, but it was in the nature of a penalty. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for 462 for arrears of rent at the rate of 47 per month and compensation.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was not represented.

MR. HALES EXONERATED

Order Of Prosecution Set Aside

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The High Court to-day set aside the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order directing the prosecution of Mr. H. K. Hales, M.P., but rejected Mr. Hales' application against the order of acquittal of Williams.

In exonerating Mr. Hales, the Court observed that on the material before them and despite the very strong language for which there was hardly any justification, they were not in a position to hold that the order preferring a complaint against Mr. Hales by the Magistrate was justified.

Also, sufficient care and caution was not taken by the Magistrate before the complaint was preferred. The Court did not see any justification for the Magistrate's conclusion that Mr. Hales' complaint against Mr. Williams was altogater false and that Mr. Hales was a thoroughly dishonest person. The Court consisted of Justices Guha and Maonair.—A. P.

Medical Education And Inspectorate For Inspection

SIMLA, June 21.

It is learnt that the Inspectorate to inspect medical education and courses of study in medical colleges in India will consist of Sir Kedarnath Das (Calcutta) for Midwifery, Dr. Tirodkar (Bombay) for medicine and Mr. Macrao (Secretary Medical Council) for Surgery.—A. P.

POSTAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

SIMLA, June 21.

Mr. M. L. Pasricha, Chairman, and members of the Postal Enquiry Committee left for Bombay to-day where they will hold sittings and hear evidence.—A. P.

"EVIDENCE ACT NECESSITATES IT"

Mr. Munshi On "Why All Statements Going In Should Be Recorded"

FURTHER HEARING OF PETITS' CASE

Examination and cross-examination of Messrs. R. D. Sethna, T. A. Bhojwani and Mathuradas Vissanji was taken up on Thursday at the resumed hearing of the Petits' case before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagaon.

NOT IN "GOOD HEALTH"

Cross-examined, Mr. R. D. Setnna said that except for the the clerks of the Attorney and those mentioned in the record, no one was present while Mrs. Gulbai was making her statements in Poona and that Mrs. Gulbai had to make some efforts to remember although he would not say that she was not in "good health."

Further cross-examination was reserved by the Defence.

When Mr. Bhojwani, Insolvency Registrar, High Court, was next summoned, Mr. Munshi, counsel for the prosecution, tendered with the consent of the witness and the court, Mrs. Gulbai's evidence in the public examination.

Mr. Sukia, defence counsel for the first accused, raised objection on the strength of the section 27 (clause 6) of the Evidence Act and requested the court to ask the witness whether the examination was finally concluded, whether it was read over to Mrs. Gulbai and whether it was signed by her.

Witness answered all these questions in the negative and explained that on October 10, 1933, Mr. Captain and Messrs. Vaidya informed him that they did not wish to carry further examination and that it was abandoned by them.

Other defence counsel based their objections on the same or similar grounds.

THE TWO LETTERS

At this stage, Mr. Munshi requested the court to take the two letters in record not as based under sec. 27 P.T.I.A. but by virtue of certain English law, followed and adopted as shown in 46 and 47 Calcutta.

The prosecution counsel began reading statements made by the first accused on December 11, January 14 and February 4.

At one stage His Worship made a note subject to what the counsel had to say next day (to-day) as much of the time would be taken up by the statements in detail.

Mr. Jungalwala, counsel for the second accused, then observed that the fact that Mr. Munshi wanted all the statements to go in might be recorded.

Mr. Munshi:—No. I do not, in any way, insist on the statement going in, but the Evidence Act necessitates.

Magistrate: And we cannot get over the Evidence Act.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji was next cross-examined.

And further hearing was postponed till to-day.

Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the Bank of India instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, while Messrs. Sukia, N. T. Jungalwalla and Eruch Doctor defended the Petits.

ACTING CONSUL FOR DENMARK

The following notification by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is republished:—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. Sundgren, as Acting Honorary Consul for Denmark at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Thorstenson.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Our Roads

No doubt, the Bombay Municipality have, in recent years, made considerable improvements in the condition of roads in the city. This improvement coupled with several others has, to a large extent, been responsible for the improvement in city's health, and the Municipal authorities certainly deserve to be thanked.

But very little attention is paid to see that the roads are maintained in perfect condition. Owing to abnormally heavy traffic of all sorts of vehicles on certain roads, they get soon spoiled and require frequent repairs. But so far as this question is concerned, the Roads Department seem to be rather too careless. Especially before the regular setting in of the monsoon it is absolutely necessary to see that all roads are repaired and maintained in perfect condition. Otherwise this negligence on the part of the Roads Department causes a good deal of annoyance and hardship, particularly to pedestrians. Certain roads in the city will be found with a number of pits caused by heavy vehicular traffic, which in the rainy season, get filled with muddy water or mud and a motor car, bus or victoria passing through gives a mhd or dirty water bath to the passengers travelling either on footh-paths (if they are not occupied by hawkers) or roadsides. Many such instances occur practically daily every year on some of the roads of the city. And this is simply due to negligence on the part of the Roads Department of the Municipality. The Roads Department ought to see that necessary minor repairs are carried out promptly and the roads are maintained in perfect condition and good level.

The Press And The Budget

The Government of Bombay have issued a Press Note warning the newspapers not to publish the Budget except on the day appointed for the purpose. It would be just as well for the Government to issue the copies of the Budget in advance to the newspapers simultaneously with the members of the Legislative Council with instructions to treat the same as confidential until the day appointed for its introduction in the Council. The present system of delivering copies of the budget just on the day of its introduction in the Council is far from satisfactory and does not give time enough for proper study.

DR. PAREKH IN WITNESS BOX

Surgeon Suggested By Magistrate To Search For Document In Case Of Alleged Causing Abortion

Dr. F.R. Parekh, M.D., M.R.C.S., against whom a warrant had been issued by Mr. Oscar H. Brown for failing to attend the Court in answer to a letter of request sent to him to appear as a witness for the prosecution, appeared in court at 3-30 p.m. with Mr. Daruwalla, Advocate.

"NO DISRESPECT TO COURT."

Mr. Daruwalla informed the Magistrate that Dr. Parekh was under some misapprehension in regard to the letter which he received about a month ago. As he had heard nothing more about it until this morning when somebody telephoned to him asking him to attend the Court, Dr. Parekh did not regard the letter as a summons to attend the Court. In fact, he told the person who had telephoned that he had not received a summons and unless he received one he could not attend court. Dr. Parekh had come of his own accord and he assured the court that Dr. Parekh meant no disrespect to the Court.

The Magistrate observed that the letter of request was a polite form of summoning a witness, highly placed as Dr. Parekh was. Now that he had come to court, there was an end to the matter.

ALLEGED CAUSING ABORTION.

Dr. Parekh's evidence was required in the case in which Mrs. Maisie Dargevitch charged her husband, Henry Dargevitch and Sister Harrison with having caused two abortions without her consent. Dr. Parekh in his evidence said that he was a surgeon and had his own hospital at Sandhurst Road. He remembered Mrs. Dargevitch coming to him for treatment. He found an entry in his register that she was admitted on August 17 and discharged 16 days later. He diagnosed her case as "incomplete abortion" which must have been in his opinion caused about a week prior to her coming to him.

Proceeding the Doctor said that he did not question the patient as to how the abortion was caused as it was none of his business.

MAGISTRATE'S SURPRISE.

The Magistrate observed that it was common knowledge that an abortion was an unnatural thing, and it would have been the bounden duty of any medical practitioner to find out how it had happened and he was rather surprised that the Doctor had not made such inquiries.

Dr. Parekh explained that an abortion was a natural thing and he had no reason to suspect that it was artificially brought about.

The Advocate for the prosecution persisted in getting an answer to the question of what Mrs. Dargevitch had told him when the first examination of her condition was made, but the Doctor maintained that he asked her no questions and she told him nothing. He said that two operations were performed on her prior to her discharge from the hospital.

Dr. Parekh denied having met Dr. Bilau at any time or having been consulted by him in connection with this case. He denied further that in February last Dr. Bilau had consulted him about the history of the case or that he had been shown the history of the case. The Doctor said that all history sheets of patients were destroyed after they left the hospital.

SEARCH WARRANT.

At this stage, Mr. Dias requested the Court to issue a search-warrant for the production of the history sheet which he said, was in existence according to his instructions.

The Magistrate suggested to the witness that he should make a search for the document and if it was found to produce it.

Witness said that it was not in existence, but was prepared to make a search.

The Magistrate, however, said there appears to be some difficulty about understanding Dr. Parekh's evidence. He said he was not doubting the statement of Dr. Parekh about the existence of the history sheet.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to June 26.

Viceroy's Relief Fund

Further donations of sums of Rs. 50 and over to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund" are detailed below:

Amount already announced on 54,67,767-4-9.	£1-0-0	Rs.	
Narhan Estate, Darbhanga Through Chairman, Distt. Board, Khulna (Further contribution)	1,000	0	0
Collections from Surat City and Talukas of Surat Distt. (10th instalment)	530	14	0
Through Dewan, Dhar State, C. I.	167	11	0
Through Subdivisional Officer, Kendrapara	157	9	0
Public of Khairpur State (Further contribution)	144	11	0
Through Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad	132	4	0
Through Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, Burma	116	0	0
Municipal Committee, Patti	100	0	0
Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Sambalpur (Further contribution)	82	3	0
Members, Bombay Jail Dept. (3rd instalment)	80	8	0
Through Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, Khandwa	75	4	9
Through Inspector of Schools Patna	67	1	0
Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Khurda	58	3	0
Through Sub-Treasury Officer, Jehanabad, Gaya	57	0	0
Through Mr. H. Gibson, Calcutta	55	9	9

The Grand Total as on 18th June stands as £1-0-0 Rs. 54,73,867-14-3.

Deportee Gets 9 Months

Nagji Bhimji, a returned deportee was sentenced by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Police Court, on Thursday, to rigorous imprisonment for nine months on a charge of having disobeyed the Commissioner's order prohibiting him from returning to the city without permission.

It was alleged that the accused was deported from Bombay on 10th April last. Subsequently, he returned and was arrested on June 2.

Accepting the accused's plea of 'guilty' the Magistrate sentenced him as above.

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Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Mill Management Exposed

RATIONALISATION AND WAGE-CUTS IN MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1).

give below our findings upon the specific terms of reference, but we may indicate a few of the more salient features of the inquiry. Perhaps the most important is the wide variation in conditions in the different centres.

INDUSTRY IN PRESIDENCY.

The cotton textile industry in the Bombay Presidency is composed of different units which, so far as we can ascertain, do not act together in any particular, except, perhaps, in their demand for protection.

There is no common Labour policy and, therefore, no wage policy; still less is there any common sales policy, and goods produced in one centre are sold in another although the same article is being made locally. Both men and methods differ in a striking way and each centre has its own characteristics.

In fact, it is difficult to find any one matter in connection with this industry upon which it is possible to generalise, so that a consideration of the Textile Industry, from whatever aspect, must be by centres, each of which must be considered separately—a circumstance which obviously involves difficulties when the needs of the industry have to be considered from the point of view of public policy.

WAGE-CUTS.

"As regards wage cuts, these have been most numerous and greater in extent in Bombay City.

Next comes Sholapur, then the Southern Maharatta centres, followed by Khandesh.

Ahmedabad stands out as compared to 1926, by showing an all-round average increase of just over 5 per cent. This centre, however, differs from the others in that there was a post-war wage cut of 15-2/3 per cent in this centre in 1923.

The cut in wages has not been uniform as between centre and centre, nor has it been uniform as between different units in the same centre. This result is bound to occur because wages are not standardized in any centre of the industry except in the case of spinners in Ahmedabad.

The result is that we find wide disparities between the wages paid for the same kind of work in the same industry in the same town and in the same province, enjoying the same protection and to a large extent serving the same markets.

RATIONALISATION.

"As might be expected, rationalization has followed an equally irregular path. It has made the greatest progress in the centre where the biggest cuts in wages have been made, but where rationalization has not been accompanied by wage cuts, the workers to-day are earning 50 per cent more than they did in 1926. In other cases rationalization has meant more effort but not more pay. These remarks apply to the system of rationalization which has taken the form of employing fewer men for the same number of machines.

Where rationalization has mainly taken the form of speeding up machinery, introducing new types and increasing the efficiency of the machine, the tendency has been for the employers to get the greater part of the monetary benefit.

The net result of rationalization on the employment situation has been practically nil, because reduction in complements due to rationalization has been offset by some mills working double shifts and thus absorbing the displaced labour.

RISE OF AHMEDABAD.

"The period which we have been considering, from 1926 to 1933, has been noteworthy for the decline of Bombay as the principal cotton textile centre and the rise of Ahmedabad, and the establishment of new mills in the mofussil. The employment position in the industry has not materially deteriorated, although the progress has not been as steady as might have been expected, even allowing for the general trade depression."

ANSWERS TO TERMS.

The following are the answers to the terms of reference:—

1. The extent of the reduction in wages of work people employed in the Cotton Mills in the Bombay Presidency since 1st January 1926:

In Bombay City and in most other centres except Ahmedabad and Sholapur, reductions in wages have taken the form of cutting down the dearness allowance, which has been in existence for a good many years and in Bombay took the form of an addition to basic rates of 70 per cent. for time-workers and 80 per cent. for piece-workers. The effects of these reductions are as follows:

(a) In the case of Bombay City wages were lower by 16.94 per cent. in December 1933 as compared with July 1926 and by 21 per cent. in April 1934.

(b) In the case of Ahmedabad there has been no reduction; on the contrary, there has been an increase of from 5 to 6 per cent. owing to increases of 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively given to spinners and weavers in 1930.

(c) In the case of Sholapur the reduction has been about 17 per cent including the 12½ per cent cut in wages from January 1st 1934.

In other centres, owing to the absence of comparative wages for 1926 and 1933 it is not possible to give an all round percentage figure of increase or decrease. Details of wage changes are given in the report for each centre.

CUTS NOT UNIFORM.

2. Whether these reductions have been uniform in the Cotton Mills at each centre of the Industry:

No, except in the case of Sholapur. In Ahmedabad any reductions have been more or less uniform in mills affiliated to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, but not as regards non-Association mills. In Bombay the reduction has not been uniform, even among mills belonging to the Bombay Millowners' Association, because the Association permitted its members to make such reductions as individual mills considered necessary.

COST OF LIVING.

3 WHETHER THE COST OF LIVING OF THE WORKING CLASSES HAS FALLEN DURING THIS PERIOD AND TO WHAT EXTENT:

The cost of living of the working classes has fallen during this period in all the centres covered by our enquiry. As regards Bombay, the cost of living index number in December 1933, as compared with July 1926—100, was 72 and in April 1934, 71, a fall of 28 and 29 per cent. respectively.

In Ahmedabad the cost of living index, on base August 1926—100, was 69 in December 1933, a fall of 31 per cent.

In the case of Sholapur, on base February 1927—100, the cost of living index in December 1933 was 71, a fall of 29 per cent. and in February 1934 was 72, a fall of 28 per cent.

For the other centres, for which cost of living index numbers are not available, we are not in a position to say to what extent the cost of living has fallen as compared with the year 1926.

WAGES SCALE.

4. WHAT HAS BEEN THE AVERAGE RISE OR FALL IN REAL WAGES DURING THIS PERIOD IN THE VARIOUS CENTRES OF THE INDUSTRY:

Owing to the absence of cost of living index numbers for several of the centres, we can only give real wage figures for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. In Bombay City in Februray 1933, the month before the cuts in wages started, it was 131; in December 1933, 115; in April 1934, 111.

That is to say, the real wage index at these different dates was 31 per cent, 15 per cent. and 11 per cent. higher than in July 1926.

In Ahmedabad the real wage index in December 1933 stood at 154, an increase of 54 per cent. as compared with August 1926. In Sholapur, as compared with February 1927, the real wages index was 130 in December 1933 and 115 in February 1934, an increase of 30 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively.

In the case of Ahmedabad, where a minimum standard of living appears to have been accepted as one of the principles underlying the fixation of wages, we find that the minimum budget accepted by the Umpire in 1930, which at that time cost Rs. 49-13-6, would at the present level of prices cost Rs. 39-15-0.

REASONS THEREFOR:

REASON FOR REDUCTION.

5. WHERE WAGE REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN EFFECTED OR ARE CONTEMPLATED, THE REASONS THEREFORE:

The reason most generally given was trade depression. Other reasons varied with the centres. In Bombay it was stated that it was necessary to reduce the cost of production, and labour costs were those most capable of reduction, as the fall in the cost of living would enable the workers to maintain the standard of life they had in 1926, even after wages were reduced. As regards Ahmedabad, while there has been no general reduction in wages, such a reduction is contemplated,

the principal reasons given being reduction in wages in other centres, and diminished profits.

In other centres, wages have been reduced because Bombay and Sholapur reduced wages and at one centre reductions have been effected in view of the probable coming into operation of the 54-hour week.

EFFECT OF RATIONALISATION.

6. THE EXTENT TO WHICH RATIONALISATION, FOR EXAMPLE, EFFICIENCY SCHEMES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE COTTON MILLS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND THE EFFECTS SUCH SCHEMES HAVE HAD UPON WAGES AND THE CONDITIONS OF WORK OF THE OPERATIVES:

We find that that method of rationalization which takes the form of asking operatives to mind more machines than formerly has made the greatest progress in Bombay City. In Ahmedabad rationalization has been particularly directed towards improving the efficiency and types of machines used The effect of rationalization on earnings varies from mill to mill.

In the few cases where rationalization has not been accompanied by wage cuts, the workers to-day are getting about 50 per cent. more than they did before rationalization was introduced. Where rationalization has been accompanied by wage cuts, the workers are not earning any more,

the effect of the extra rates given for minding more machines having been neutralized by reductions in wages, usually in the form of cuts in the dearness allowance. The effects of rationalization on the conditions of work have been beneficial either because the operatives are working a shorter day or bucause their work has been rendered easier. In Bombay, one of the rationalization methods is giving a weaver four looms instead of two. In Ahmedabad this system has not been adopted, but double side working in the Frame Department is developing, and better mixings and the production of finer cloth has progressed rapidly. Where operatives are attending more machines than formerly, the workers have usually been given 35 to 60 per cent. more wages in ring spinning, and 50 to 75 per cent. more on the speed frame. But some benefit from the increased efficiency of the plant has been passed on to some workers in the form of higher earnings on those machines. In other centres there have been very few changes in machinery or methods. The general effect of rationalization, in so far as one is able to generalise, has been beneficial to the workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

7. WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY AND WHAT ARE ITS CAUSES:

As there is no agency, official or non-official, which collects statistics of unemployment, we find it difficult to arrive at any estimate of the total number of unemployed in the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency.

We have, therefore, had to restrict our enquiries to the investigation of the number of operatives who have been displaced owing to the total or partial closing of mills, setting off against this figure those employed on night shift. On that basis we find that 28,000 persons have lost their employment in Bombay City.

IN OTHER CENTRES.

As regards Ahmedabad the volume of employment in the industry has considerably increased since 1926, and in 1933, 26,551 more operatives were employed than in 1926. In Sholapur the employment situation has been practically stationary, although 389 fewer persons were employed in 1933 than in 1926. In two centres in Gujarath and in two in the Southern Mahratta country, we find that there was a scarcity of labour; while in Poona, owing to a fire which practically destroyed the mill there, about 1,500 persons were thrown out of employment.

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CONCESSIONS TO MILLS IN INDORE STATE

Exemption From Sayar Duty

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, June 20.

The following facilities and concessions are given to the local mills in the Holker state:—

The mills are exempted from paying the Sayar duty on machinery, building materials, stores, stationery, furniture, lubricants, coal and fuel imported for the bonafide use of the mills.

No royalty is charged for allowing operation of the factory, provided the cotton ginned therein is solely used for the purpose of the spinning and weaving mills to which the particular ginning factory belongs.

No Sayar Duty is imposed on articles produced or goods manufactured in the State passing from one part of the State to another.

All the mills are treated on the same footing as the other textile concerns situated within the State.

Delhi Artist's Success

A Delhi correspondent writes:—Mr. Bhuwan Verma, of Delhi, has been awarded Sir Frank Noyce's Gold Medal for the best picture on view, entitled "The Homeless," at a recent Delhi exhibition. He is also awarded Sir Akbar Hydaris prize for his picture "Laila and Majnun."

It should be mentained that the Sir Frank Noyce's Gold Medal has been awarded by the Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries; and Sir Akbar Hydari's prize by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society.

Latest Commercial News

Steady Undertone In New York Cotton

EFFECT OF INCREASING WEEVIL COMPLAINTS

Bullion Firm But Grains And Metals Steady

BOMBAY, June 21

On Thursday, fluctuations in cross rates were narrow but the tendency was easy.

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY

The New York cotton market reacted to-day after yesterday's decline. The increasing weevil complaints, steady Liverpool cables and the outside demand were responsible for to-day's strength. The closing tone was slightly easy.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN BULLION PRICES

London Bullion prices improved further to-day. The undertone was firm.

CHICAGO GRAINS VERY STEADY

Liverpool wheat ruled slightly easy on weather reports but Chicago wheat imrpoved on unfavourable crop reports and commission houses buying. Chicago oats and rye were very steady.

TIN AND RUBBER STEADY

Tin and rubber prices were steady but linseed was a shade easier.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES FIRM

The London Stock Exchange ruled with an irregular tendency while giltedged securities were firm after the dullness of last few days. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 21

Previous closing rate	12.24
To-day's opening rate	12.27
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing rate	12.21
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectation July	Rs. 206-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 21

Previous closing rate	6.41
To-day's opening rate	6.38
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	6.42
Difference	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 21

After yesterday's decline cotton, today reacted slightly due to increasing weevil complaints. Although July liquidation is not complete the market finds good support on all declines while Government purchases are still doubtful.

Trading in October commenced 3 points higher at 12.27 which was lowest for the great part of the session. Thereafter prices further improved by 3 points on steady Liverpool cables and outside demand. Weather reports continue more favourable and although the advance in prices is not very encouraging the undertone was steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.21 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 21

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.13/12.11) 12.00/11.99
October (12.37/12.37) 12.27/12.27
December (12.50/12.49) 12.39/12.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 21

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.49) 6.40
American October (6.44) 6.36
Egyptian July (8.27) 8.15
Egyptian October (8.38) 8.26

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 21 10-0 p.m.

Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 208-4 and Broach new A-M at Rs. 213-8 at night, when New York cotton futures opened with a rise and improved further by a 2 points. There was good speculative buying at the decline today.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 21

The local silver market moved within a narrow range and the undertone was quiet but steady. Silver opened at Rs. 55/7, 55/9 and 55/11 and on easier Shanghai exchanges some selling by speculators was evidenced and prices declined by 2 annas but towards the close the session improved to opening levels following somewhat better advices from London.

Gold remained quiet at same levels as Rs. 34/4/5, 34/5 and 34/5/6 as there was no stimulation from Exchange markets.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 21

Previous closing	5.03 5/8
To-day's opening	5.03 3/4
To-day's closing	5.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 21

Previous closing	5.03 3/4
To-day's opening	5.03 3/4
To-day's closing	5.03 11/16
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 21

Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.37
To-day's closing	76.40
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 21

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 503-3/4 which slightly declined to 503-11/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.03 11/16

The franc opened at 76.37 and improved to 76.40. Fluctuations were narrow.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.40.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 21

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 7/8d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 21

Gold (£6-17-10 1/2) £6-18-0 1/2

BULLION

London, June 21

Influx (£100,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver (19 7/8d) 19 15/16d
Gold per ounce (£6-17-10 1/2) £6-18-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 21

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 21 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32)	1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.73 3/4)	5.74 1/4
New York on Bombay (38.06)	37-93
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/2)	0.95 1/2
London on Milan (58.59)	58.62
London on Shanghai (1-3 3/4)	1-3 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 9/32)	1-2 1/4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 21

Liverpool wheat opened steady with the slightly lower prices at 55-5/8 for July, 59.3/8 September. Prices became easier on weather reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 21

Chicago wheat market opened steady at about yesterday's closing levels i.e. at 92-1/8 for July and 92-1/2 for September. Prices slightly improved on unfavourable crop reports and commission houses buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 21

Chicago oats opened steady at 42-5/8 for July. Business was restricted in the absence of demand.

Rye was quoted slightly higher at (9-1/8. The undertone was steady with moderate business.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 21

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226 1/8 buyees £226 1/4 sellers firm) £225 3/4 buyers £226 sellers barely steady

Lead (£11 buyers £11 1/8 sellers steady) £11 buyers steady

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 3/4) £35 1/4 to £35 1/2

Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe nigher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 3/8 value) £14 7/16 value
Dundee July-Aug (£16 3/4 sellers) £16 1/2 sellers
Lightning July-Aug (£15 1/2 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 9/16) 6 9/16 paid and buyers
July-Sept (6 11/16) 6 11/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 3/4) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 1/2) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June-July (£10 7/8) £10 5/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 7/16) £10 7/16 sellers.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Limited Business In Coals And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Jute shares ruled easier feeling throughout the day owing to the lack of outside support and poor Hessian market. In coals limited business was reported. Teas were steady. In miscellaneous no change was observed. Securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 87/12; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98/4.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1337; Imperial Bank conty 332 small lot.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 82; Bankura Damoodar River 81; Burdwan Cutwa 82; Chaparmakh Silghat light 81; Futwah Islampur Light 81; Hardwar Dehra Branch 114/8; Kalighat Falta Light 81; Katakhal Lala Bazar 82.

Cottons: Dunbar 119 small lot.

Coals: Amalgamated Coal Fields 20/6; Bengal 248 small lot; Bokaro and Rampur 9/4; Burra Dhemo 5/11; Burrakur 14/10 small lot; Equitable 23/2; Ghusick and Muslia 3/8; Hurriladih 7/12; New Beerbhoom 14/6; North Damuda 3/14 small lot; Simla Colliecy 3/1.

Jutes: Clive 28/14 small lot; Howrah 49/8; Howrah 7 per cent pref 141; India 270; Kamarhatty 518; Kanknarrah 452/8 small lot; Kelvin pref 141 small lot; National 22/12; Naihati 400 small lot; Orient 199 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Karanpura development 10/4; Arthur Butler 9/4; Bengal Iron 3/13; Burn and Co. 7 per cent pref 124; India Iron and Steel 5/12; British India Corporation pref 126; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 113 cum div; Titaghur Paper defd 7/8 cum div; India General Navigation ord 93.

Sugar Shares: Balrampur 14/8; Champaran 21; New Savan 12/8; Ryam 33; Samastipur 8/12.

Tea Shares: Bishnauth 33; Gungaram 313; Hattihira 27/4; Lohagur 16/8 small lot; Naga Hills 23/12; North Western Cachar 287; Rutema 12/12; Tezpore ord 12/2.—A. P.

RENEWED STRENGTH IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

SHARP UPWARD MOVEMENT IN GERMAN DAWES AND YOUNG LOANS

Wall Street Irregular Due To Uncertain Immediate Outlook

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 21

Apart from renewed strength in giltedged securities and a sharp upward movement in German Dawes and Young Loans, following the announcement of control regulations by the General Purpose Committee of the Stock Exchange, interest in most markets was negligible.

Tin opened weaker but partly recovered owing to continued support from the source believed to be connected with the buffer pool, otherwise markets were quiet and featureless.

Wall Street opened irregular as the immediate outlook is somewhat uncertain.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 21

Giltedgeds were firm but there was only small business. Oil shares were dull. The demand slackened in mining shares after initial firmness. Industrials in general were quiet and prices were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 5/8) £77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/2) £109 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 3/4) £113 3/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 5/8) £102 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3/4) £111 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 3/8) dol 9 3/8
International Holding (dol 1 7/8) dol 1 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 6 1/8) dol 5 7/8
Musical Industries (29-3) 28-9
Princhin Johnson (40-9) 40-3
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (96-7 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (36-7 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New ord (101-3) 101-3
Swedish Match (8-0) 8-0
Dunlop Rubber (46-3) 45-6
University Ordinary (21-9) 21-9
Ford Motors (30-0) 28-6
Cables and Wireless (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6
Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (124-3) 123-10 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (16-6) 16-6
Distillers (89-3) 90-3
Bredrurd Dyers (13-0) 13-0
British Celonese (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-6) 63-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-3) 48-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-3) 10-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (26 1/4) 26 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 21 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77 3/8) £77 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 1/4) £90 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110 1/2) £111
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Dora Tea (58-0) 58-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-0.

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25-0
Gula Kelampong (23-6) 23-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-9) 32-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (66-1 1/2) 66-9
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (18 7/8) 18 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (49-0) 48-0
Rand Mines (141-3) 141-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (49-6) 49-6
Burma Oil (78-1 1/2) 78-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-10 1/2) 8-6 1/2
Shell Transport (48-9) 48-1
Royal Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 21

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (31 7/8) 31 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/8) dol 15 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 41) dol 40 5/8
United States Steel preference (dol 89) unquoted.

Swadeshi Certificates

NAMES OF HOLDERS

"The following is the list of holders of Swadeshi Certificates issued by the Indian Merchants' Chamber Swadeshi Certifying Board:—

Shree Radhakrishna Match Works, Madras; The Pradhan Tobacco Co., Gwalior; The Banga Laxmi Soap Works, Calcutta; Messrs. Chandulal Popatlal and Co., Bombay; The Golden Tobacco Co., Bombay; Messrs. Hansraj Vishram and Co., (Kalapi Soap Factory), Calcutta; The Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., Bombay; Dr. D. Writer and Co., Bombay; Godrej Soaps, Ltd., Bombay; The Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Poona; The Lords Dairy Farm, Ahmedabad; The Aronda Chemical Works, Bombay; The Veil-O-Phone Co., Bombay; The Juvenol Laboratories, Bombay; The Gokhale Manufacturing Co., Bombay; The Godrej Oil and Soap Co., Bombay; Messrs. C. S. Pochee and Son, Bombay; Messrs. R. Maganlal and Co., Surat; Mr. Ishvarlal Gandhi, Surat; The Gold Star Tobacco Co., Bombay; The Himani Works, Calcutta; Mr. Ranchhoddas Manchharam, Surat; Mr. Dawoodbhoy Allidina (Lighthouse Candle Factory) Bombay; Mr. S. S. Guzdar, Bombay; The Pratap Industrial Works, Bombay; Mr. Anant V. Gadgil (Bhaskar Prakash Works); The National Manufacturing Co., Amritsar; The Jasco Chemical and Allied Industries Co., Bombay; Messrs. Kotwal and Co., Bombay; The Bengal Waterproof Works, Ltd., Calcutta; The Maqbool Chemical Works, Bombay; The Laxmi Rubber Works, Karachi; The Madras Pencil Factory, Madras; Mr. S. S. Guzdar, Bombay; The Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar, Ltd., Bombay; The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay; The Bombay Soap Factory, Bombay; Messrs. Gor and Co., Bombay; Indian Pickers Mfg. Co., Bombay; The Zenith Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bombay; The Empress Iron and Brass Works, Bombay; Messrs. Tambat Brothers, Gwalior; Govindashram Mithaiwalla, Bombay; Messrs. Jaswantrai and Co., Ahmedabad; The Dave Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, and Dave Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ahmedabad; The Highland Produce Co., Alleppey; The Chrome Colours Mfg. Co., Poona; Mr. E. S. Patanwalla, Bombay; The Aurora Trading Co., Bombay; Messrs. Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co., Ld., Bombay; The Patel Soap Factory Ahmedabad; Messrs. Sardesai Brothers, Billimora.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Announcements Of Civil Appointments

The following announcements are made in the "Bombay Government Gazette" issued to-day.

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. M. A. Havelivala, Barrister-at-Law.

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant, LL.B., to officiate as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. Indarnarayan Brijmohanlal, LL.B., proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Muhammad Abdul Karim Shaikh, LL.B., to be Judge and Sessions Judge with effect from the 25th February 1934, vice Mr. K. K. Thakor, LL.B., retired.

Mr. S. M. Ikram, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, and a Maigstrate of the Third Class in the district of Kaira, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Governor in Council has appointed Khan Bahadur Azimkhan Inayatalikhan Durani, on relief, to officiate as Collector, Thar Parkar, vice Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Chattamal Kundanmal Shahani to officiate temporarily as second grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. N. M. Siddiki on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for nine days.

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of the Honourable Minister for Education, has appointed Mr. K. R. S. Aiyar, Lecturer at the Bombay Veterinary College, to act as Assistant Professor at the College with effect from June 15, vice Mr. Mohey Deen, appointed to do duty as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind and Rajputana.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government, has made the following appointments:—

Mr. J. Petty, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Karachi, vice Mr. E. S. B. Tavener proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. F. Sandeman, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar-Bijapur Division.

Mr. H. C. Holmes, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.

Mr. R. V. Alexander, on return from leave, to be Forest Engineer.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Lieutenant C. M. E. Warner, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.D., Assistant Surgeon on the Port Health Staff, Bombay, to officiate as Port Health Officer, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. L. O'Shee Bilderbeck.

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of the Honourable Minister for Education, has extended the period of appointment of Mr. Solomon Benjamin, B.A., LL.B., as Assistant Backward Class Officer up to 1st September 1936.

Mr. R. G. Higham, M.I.E.E., J.P., Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, and Electrical Inspector, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for three months and seventeen days, with effect from the July 15, 1934.

His Excellency the Governor in Council with the concurrence of the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government, has appointed Khan Bahadur Rustamji Dosabhoy Mistri, Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, and Electrical Inspector, Bombay, in addition to his own duties the absence of Mr. Higham on leave.

Mr. Higham should, on return from leave, resume his appointment as Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, and Electrical Inspector, Bombay, relieving Khan Bahadur Mistri of the acting charge.

ALLEGED MURDER OF GIRL

Three Persons On Trial In Girgaum Court

Hussain Umar, Kattubai and Isad Ismail were put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court on Thursday on a charge of having committed the murder of one Hoorbai on April 27 last, in Forgett Street.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the three accused beat the deceased girl who died as a result of the violence, and made arrangements for the disposal of the body. The Gamdevi Police on receipt of information hurried to the scene and arrested the accused. The body was removed to the morgue and an inquest was held.

Rao Bahadur Athavale, City by Radhakisson Kodumal against were warned that their statements before them would be used against them and the second accused made a voluntary statement. Her statement was filed as an exhibit.

The case is posted to Friday (to-day) for further hearing.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

June 21.

Hallanger; Abrahman; Batoum
Risaldar; Gordon; Calcutta.
Conte Rosso; Verbus; Shanghai.
Narkunda; Sudell; London.

DEPARTURES.

June 21.

Britania; Munro; Liverpool.
Ockenfels; Muller; Karachi.
Narkunda; Sudell; Sydney.
Varsova; Durkee; Busrah.
Hartbridge; Tinmouth; Port Said
Conte Rosso; Verbus; Trieste, (for order).

June 22.

Nalgora; Hobday; Rangoon.

LOADING.

June 21.

Steamer Maloja for London.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Tairea for Durban.
Steamer Ormara for Calcutta.
Steamer Jeypore for Kobe.
Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Narkunda:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's mail steamer, Narkunda, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 7th inst., a general cargo and 103 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day at 10 p.m. for Australia, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T. Coy's mail steamer, Conte Rosso, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Shanghai with a general cargo, mail and 18 saloon and 15 deck passengers and hence she sailed on the same day, for Trieste etc., with mails, a general and same bottom cargo. 205 saloon and 6 deck through passengers.

S.S. Risaldar:—The T. M. Coy's steamer, Risaldar, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Hallanger:—The steamer, Hallanger, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Britania:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer, Britania, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ockenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer, Ockenfels, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Hartbridge:—The L. Drefuse Coy's steamer, Hartbridge, sailed yesterday for Port Said (for order), with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer, Varsova, sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Nalgora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer, Nalgora, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 21.

S.S. Masula for London:—500 bags maooor, Ratilal & Co.; 50 bales hemp, 260 bags linseed oil cakes, Cotton Agents Ld.; 975 bags linseed oil cakes, R Ratilal & Co.

For Havre:—250 bags muster seeds, Cotton Agents Ld.

For Hull:—26 drums castor oil, A. Hargovandas & Co.

For Izmir:—60 bags mendi powder A. H. Diab.

For Alexandretta:—50 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.

S.S. Drackenfels for Hamburg:—62 bags mustard seed, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes, A. Oomerbhoy; 63 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

For Rotterdam:—31 bags mustard seed, T. S. Thadani & Sons.

For Antwerp:—375 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

S.S. Wachtfels for Hamburg:—53 drums castor oil, Bharat Oil Mills Co.; 350 bags gum karaya, D. Mavji & Co.

For Antwerp:—35 bales wool raw, E. Mavji & Co.; 65 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

For Seville:—20 cases casings, D. Abraham & Sons.

S.S. Maur for Philadhelphia:—140 bales wool raw, D. Abraham & Sons.

For Sydney:—35 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mill.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 1500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, M Suleman & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ld.; 100 bales cotton raw, K. Poonja & Co.; 239 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents Ld.; 200 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ld.

For Osaka:—1500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 281 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

S.S. Takiwa Maru for Kobe:—1400 bales cotton raw, N. Nagai & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, S. Karamshi & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1400 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.; 1053 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ld.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Nagasaki:—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. Cape St. Andrew for Kobe—30 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo; 319 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yakkadchi—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 21.

S S Thalatta, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Gothenburg:—24 cases stoves; 36 cases rods; 36 cases handles; 531 cases nails; 345 cases hinges; 421 cases boards 2592 cases ceiling boards; 90 cases cream separators; 72 cases hardware; 981 cases paper.

From Oslo.—50 cks. chemicals; 638 cases nails; 300 cases wood pulp; 1240 cases paper.

From Hamburg.—44 cases paper 45 cases clocks; 150 bundles copper sheets; 38 cases lamps.

From Antwerp.—1900 bundles cement sheets; 40 cases zinc dust; 226 cases plywood; 853 cases bolts and nuts; 25 cases preserves; 20 cases colour; 50 cases chalk; 500 cases whiting; 590 bundles steel hoops.; 52 bundles steel ties; 720 bundles steel bars; 115 cases window glass.

From Rotterdam.—96 cases paper; 75 cases starch; 41 cases cotton yarn; 300 cases farina; 50 cases soap.

From Libson.—19 cases cork sheets; 104 cases corks.

S S Bamora, Agents M M & Co., from Koweit.—1 tin pearls; 1 bundle gold.

From Mohammerah.—55 bales wool; 31 bags skins.

From Bushire.—36 bags almond kernals; 50 bags gum; 188 bags gum traqacanth; 155 bags roots; 240 carbogs rose water; 40 cases goat skins.

From Bunder Abbas.—279 bales cotton; 37 bags raisin; 47 bags rose buds.

From Bahrein.—3 tins gold. 1 tin pearls.

From Muscat.—3 bundles gold; 31 bundles fish; 201 bundles sardines; 400 bundles dates.

From Karachi.—50 bales cotton; 465 bags wheat; 100 bags gram; 200 bags dry fruits; 27 bags bajree; 89 cases dry fish; 190 crts. tiles.

DECLINE IN NEW YORK MARKET

Profit Taking And July Liquidation, The Only Features

CONDITIONS IN TEXAS AND EAST STILL ADVERSE

Bombay, June 21.

Compared to the activity of the previous day, the action of the New York cotton market yesterday was rather less encouraging. Government weekly weather report was better than expected and doubts were also raised about Government's purchase programme for relief of the needy.

In consequence of all such discouraging factors in that forefront buying activities were held in check and the market opened easy at 12-37 for October at a loss of 3 points and this was the highest of the day. Spot markets were also unfavourable and inspite of increasing weevil complaints and adverse crop news in the East as well as Texas, the markte was weak and buying was entirely at a low ebb. Profit-taking and July liquidation were the only features of the day and the market gradually gave way under pressure of selling, finally finishing at the lowest of the day at 12-24 at a nett loss of 16 points.

The highest and lowest of the day in New York were 12.37 and 12.24.

The spot cotton was also unfavourable and closed 15 points lower at 12.20.

Business on the New Orleans market was also unfavourably affected in sympathy and prices closed 15 points lower at 12.00 for July and 12.23 for October.

The spot cotton was a shade worse and closed lower at 12.15 at a loss of 16 points.

The gist of most of the telegrams to-day is that while weekly weather report is better than expected, weevil infestation in the South East is heavy and the market is susceptible to any bad crop accounts. While therefore profit-taking and July liquidation may check the immediate advance, weather news being mostly adverse, the market should no doubt meet with good support on all declines.

Against an expectation of 5 points up the Liverpool market yesterday opened a bit easy at only 8 points up and October contract was traded in at 6-45 at the outset. Local support and price fixing transactions soon caused a further advance of 2 points and the market was 6.47. This level proved to be the highest of the day as realising at scale up limits was in evidence which with July liquidation caused easiness and the market had a depressing influence. There was some straddle buying of distant positions but this was only negligible and could not affect the downward trend of the market, which eventually finished at a small loss of 1 point at 6.41. Distants were a shade better and closed unchanged to 1 up.

The Spot Cotton was rather active and closed 7 points higher at 6.74.

Business in the Egyptian Section was also not encouraging and prices closed 5 to 4 points lower at 8.21 for Sakel July and 8.35 for November.

Uppers were in contrast, better and closed unchanged to 1 up at 6.87 and 6.92 respectively for above positions.

Business in the Alexandria market was rather better and while Sakel July closed unchanged at 15.42, upper November finished at a gain of 4 points at 12.27.

East Indian were weaker and closed lower at 2 points, July and October being 5.24 and 5.12 respectively.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.

Liverpool.—Advance checked by profit taking and Bombay selling. Weekly weather rather mixed. Progress satisfactory except in part Eastern belt and drought areas Texas.

New York.—Market absorbing July liquidation and profit taking pending Government's purchase programme for relief to needy. Weather more favourable but numerous complaints weevil.

New York.—The weather report is better than expected. Government purchases are doubtful. Weevil complaints are increasing.

From Messrs. Patel Brothers.

Liverpool:—

Weekly Weather Report: Standoff. Favoured weevil in the South-east, progress good elsewhere except excessive wet. Areas Texas drought unrelieved, plant held well.

Liverpool:—

Weather news mostly adverse; expect higher although realising may prevent immediate advance.

Reuter's cable:—

New York market was easier on decreased buying influenced by more favourable weather and unfavourable spot markets.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj:

New York.—Yesterday's buyers sold to-day; weekly weather report better than expected; weevil infestation heavy South-east; prefer buying on declines only.

Liverpool.—Market susceptible to any bad crop accounts owing shortage contracts; immediate future depends weather news.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 20.

July 1934	12.00—15
October 1934	12.23—15
December 1934	12.35—15
Middling Spot	12.15—16

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 20.

July 1934	11.97—18
October 1934	12.24—16
December 1934	12.36—16
January 1935	12.42—16
March 1935..	12.52—18
May 1935	12.62—19
Middling Spot	12.20—15

NEW YORK.

New York, June 20.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	12.08
October 1934	12.33
December 1934	12.44
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	12.06
October 1934	12.32
December 1934	12.44

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 20.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	6,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
June 1934 ..	..	6.45
July 1934 ..	.. 6.51	6.45
August 1934 ..	..	6.43
September 1934 ..	..	6.42
October 1934 ..	6.46	6.41
November 1934 ..	..	6.37
December 1934 ..	..	6.36
January 1935 ..	..	6.37
February 1935 ..	..	6.37
March 1935	..	6.38
April 1935	..	6.37
May 1935	..	6.37
June 1935 ..	..	6.36
Middling Spot ..	..	6.74

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
July 1934	8.21
October 1934	8.32
November 1934	8.35
December 1934	8.39
January 1935	8.39
March 1935	8.44
May 1935	8.48
F. G. F. Spot	8.47

INDIAN COTTON,

Liverpool June 20.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.16
Fine (Good Staple)	5.31
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.46
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.31
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.46
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.61
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.84
Fine	3.94
Superfine	3.04
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.94
Fine	4.04
Superfine	4.14

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 20.

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 20.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6-17-10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 20.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent to 0-15-16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 20.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.24
Amsterdam	7.43-1/4
Brussels	21.58
Madrid	36.84
Milan	58.65
Berne	15.51-1/4
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.37
T.T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.03-13/16

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 21.

Linseed is again drifting downwards in the local market. The opening rate for September this morning was easy at Rs. 7-3. There were sellers in the market around this price in absence of encouraging foreign advices and the market declined and closed as low as Rs. 7-1-9, tendency being weaker.

Wheat section was comparatively steady and while business was limited, the rate for September was quoted at Rs. 4-3-9 without any change right to the close.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com	7 1/2
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	20
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	9
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	53
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	21
Electric Bond Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	44
Consolidated Gas	34
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. and Tel.	116
Western Union Telg.	46 1/4
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	30 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R.	24
Erie R. R.	20
Pennsylvania R. R.	31
Union Pacific R R,	124
Great North Pfd.	23
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	36
Distillers Seagram	17
Amr. Tobacco B.	74
Dupont de Nemours	91
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	40 1/2
American Smelting	41
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/4
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvestor	32
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	22
General Motors	31 7/8
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	47
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	26 1/2
Socony	16
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	26 3/4
National City Bank	27 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	440
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	26 1/2
General Foods	32
National Dairy	18
Remington Rand	11

Market quiet. Tendency downward.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, June 20.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/4
National Bank of India ..	47-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	77-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	77-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	102-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, June 20.

	£
Copper Braziers	45
Yellow Metal	36-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	226-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 20.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June/July sellers 24/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 20

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. June/July seller 6/2-1/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, June 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10.

SEEDS.

London, June 20.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £9-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Cont't) c.i.f per ton, June/July sellers £10-8-9

LINSEED.

London, June 20.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-10-0.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers £10-17-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-15-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 20.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt., July sellers 22/6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. paid 22-10-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 20.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb, 6 11/16 sellers.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

American Cotton Belt Forecast

East: Fair, Central area generally fair and partly cloudy and unsettled on the coast.

West: Generally fair; showers probable in Panhandle.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 21.

Following a decline of 16 points in New York futures, our market opened easy with Broach J-A. at Rs. 206 1/2. Japanese interests were buyers in the initial stage which caused an advance and the rate touched Rs. 207. Commission Houses were sellers around this level which coupled with liquidation in July again caused easiness and the market touched Rs. 206.

Liverpool opened about expectation at a loss of 3 points and in absence of further selling pressure the market gradually improved and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A Rs. 207
Broach A-M Rs. 212/8
Oomra July Rs. 186/4
Oomra D-J Rs. 186/8
Bengal July Rs. 135/4
Bengal D-J Rs. 143/12

READY COTTON QUOTATION

Bombay, June 21

Bengal Superfine	147/50
Bengal Fine	143/45
Bengal F G	139/40
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143/45
Sindh-Punjab F G	139/40
Wardha-Hingt	196/98
Nagpur/Savner	196/98
Pundhurna	190/91
Yeotmal	189/90
Arvi	188/89
Ellichpur	188/89
Amraoti-Berar	182/84
Khamgaon	184/85
Mulkapur	176/78
Khandesh	176/78
Jalna/Sailu	176/79
Burwah/Sanavad	187/89
Broach Fine	211/12
Punjab/American	217/22
Punjab/American mix	209/14
Cambodia	267/77
Miraj/Sangli	212/19
Compta Good	217/22
Bagalkot	192/197
Kampala	338
Busoga	335
Jinja	330
Manza	324

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, June 21

Receipts into Bombay Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	1,750	270,842
Central India	1,585	209,016
Barsi and Nagar	1,184	169,081
Hyderabad-Gaorani	263	47,818
Berar	1,651	434,895
Central Provinces	952	108,696
Total Oomras	7,385	1,240,328
Dholera	537	100,368
N W Provinces	...	8,628
Rajputana	461	51,279
Sind-Punjab	226	170,964
Broach	53	326,088
Coompta and Dharwar	987	47,824
Westerns-Northerns	448	31,591
Cocoanada	...	183
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	29,671
Persian	...	1,618
American	...	26,879
Egyptian and African	1,063	140,821
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	11,180	2,175,680

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th June

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	118	337,498
Japan and China	5,598	821,691
Coast Ports	1,316	16,576
Up-country by Rail	...	103,180
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	8,519
Total	7,032	1,287,464

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 21

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	143	140	137	132
Panjab	...	143	140	137	132
Rajputana	...	143	140	137	132
Oomra No. 3	193	190	188	184	...
C P No. 1	206	203	201	197	...
C P No. 2	199	196	194	190	...
Broach No. 2	...	213	210	208	206
Punjab-Ame.	...	222	219	217	215
Surat	...	273	270	267	264
Rajpipla	...	271	269	265	262
Navsari	...	275	272	269	266

COMMODITY RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 21

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay up to noon on Wednesday, June 20:—

Wheat	8,444 cwts.
Linseed	14,878 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	846 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,459 cwts.
Poppyseed	59 cwts.
Groundnuts	21,416 cwts.
Castorseeds	2,525 cwts.
Rice	13,287 cwts.
Myrabollams	675 cwts.
Castorseed	2,525 cwts.
Mowraseed	151 cwts.
Gram	3,695 cwts.
Joowar	326 cwts.
Barley	173 cwts.
Bajree	80 cwts.
Coal	2,825 tons.

COTTON.

The following telegram is received from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson of Liverpool:—

Cotton: Mainly weather market. While rise seems likely to continue, would suggest realise profits on half holdings on good advances, being prepared to replace same on fair setbacks.

BOMBAY COTTON

Option Quotations

Bombay, June 21

Double Option Premium:

For Broach J-A Rs. 5 1/4

For Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 33

For Broach A/M settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 11.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 21

Castorseeds September 1934 delivery: Opening Rs. 25/7; Closing Rs. 25/7

Groundnut seeds August 1934 delivery: Opening Rs. 22/4; Closing Rs. 22/3/6

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 21.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 31/32
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 June

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 June-Jan.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Feb.-April
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June-Dec

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267 1/2
Banks selling T T 265 1/2

Banks buying T T 263 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Bank buying D D 5-0

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/4
Banks buying 60 days 78

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 97 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 88 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.03 3/8 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 11/16 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 21st inst.
Java/London 7.37 1/2 20th inst.
London/Paris 76.40 20th inst.
London/Belgium 21.58 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.51 20th inst.
London/Italy 58.65 20th inst.
London/Berlin 13.24 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 20th inst.
London/New York 5.03 13/16 20th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.43 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-17-9 1/2 19th inst. £6-17-10 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 19th inst. 19 7/8 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 19th inst. 19 15/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45.35 19th inst. 45.28 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 19th inst. 15/16 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 15/16 p.c. 19th inst. 15/16 p.c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easier.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, June 21.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 Mds Bengal:—

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20, 22.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19, 20.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 16, 18.
Linseed Rs. 23, 25.
Gram Rs. 14, 16.
Tuar Rs. 14, 17.
Lintal Rs. 15, 15.
Moog (Green) Rs. 15, 18.
Moog (Black) Rs. 12, 14.
Ajavan Rs. 14, 16.
Cotton seed Rs. 10.
Dhana Rs. 26, 30.
Maka Rs. 4, 6.
Oilcakes Rs. 13, 17.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 70, 78.
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 68, 75.
Baroch per candy of 784 lbs. opening Rs. 209.
Baroch closing per candy Rs. 207.
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11.
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7|4.
Wheat Flour chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2|12.

SHARES:—

100	P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills	28 0
100	Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd.	80 0
100	Hukumchanl Mills Ltd.	134 0
100	Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy)	110 0
100	Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (pref.)	101 0
100	Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd.	79 0
100	Rajakumar Mills Ltd.	18 0
100	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd	4 12
100	Binod Mills Ltd	100 0
50	Indore Navayouga Mills Ltd.	1 0
25	Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd.	12 8
25	Indore Co-operative Press Ltd.	1 0
25	Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd.	1 0
25	Indore Bank Ltd	19 0
10	Hukumchand Juit Ltd.	14 0
5	Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd.	1 0

BULLION:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 35|12.
Silver per 100 tolas Rs. 56.

SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, June 21.

The silver market is quiet but steady and although after opening at Rs. 55/8 for July, the rate fell back to Rs. 55-7 on scattered selling, there was immediately a rally to the opening level on local chokseys buying and the market was steady around this level for sometime, but again there was fresh buying which improved the tone to a great extent and the rate at close was Rs. 55-9.

Gold was steady at Rs. 34-5-3 for July and Banks and Bazar operators were buyers around this level.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Improvement In Industrials, Mills Steady

Securities Eased Early, But Improved At Close

BOMBAY, June 21.

Opening quiet around yesterday's levels, the local Stock Exchange displayed better feeling also to-day and while mill shares were about steady to a little better, the Industrials and particulary the Cements and Steels gained further and continued to be the favourites.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 728 and rose to Rs. 730 but were a bit easier at Rs. 728-12 at the close. Centurys touched Rs. 235 and closed about same level. Central Indias were lower at Rs. 220 but again at close were Rs. 221-4. Swadeshis opening at Rs. 163 closed higher at Rs. 170.

Cements were much better and Katni Def. and Shahabads were in good demand, the former closed as high as Rs. 1295 and the latter at Rs. 338-2. Indians were simply dormant and kept unchanged.

Electrics roared well and Andhras especially, Tata Powers coming next best; the former closed at Rs. 1395, while the latter at Rs. 1086-4.

Steels were again favourite even to-day and Deferreds after scoring at Rs. 322, closed firm at Rs. 320. Ordinarys also touched yesterday's closing but at close were a bit easy at Rs. 73-10. Belapurs were in good demand and closed at Rs. 218-12.

Burmas touched as low as Rs. 436 but again improved and closed at Rs. 440.

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. was unchanged at last close.

The Securities section was adversely affected in view of the new loan final figure of Rs. 2510 crores not being considered satisfactory and the 3 1/2 per cent paper which opened at Rs. 87-5 declined in consequence to Rs. 87-3-6 during the early part of the session. Later, however, on bear covering the rate improved and at close was Rs. 87-11.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 21.

		Rs. as
100	Ah. Advance	226-4
500	Bom. Cotton	20 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	728 12
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	334 6
100	Central India	221 4
100	Colaba	84 6
100	Coorla	93 2
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	401 4
1	E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100	Elphinstone	0 12
1000	Finlay	82 8
1000	Framji Petit	95 0
100	Gokak	128 12
1000	Hindustan	1625 0
100	Indore	81 4
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	53 2
100	Kohinoor	137 8
250	Laxmi	703 12
100	Madhowji	4 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	815 0
250	Model	48 8
50	Mysore	89 0
200	New Great	121 4
100	Osmanshahi	N60 0
100	Phoenix	261 4
25	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2,900 0
50	Simplex	75 0
100	Swadeshi	170 0
100	Swan	37 8
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1365 0
1000	Western	725 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	96 4
25-50	Central	27 12
500	Imperial	1327 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	332 8
50-100	India	108 8
5	Union	4-11-0
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	28 14
70	Gwalior	92 0
250	Indian	388 2
40	Katni Def.	1295 0
100	Katni Ord.	339 6
75	Okha	170 0
10	Punjab	18 2
100	Shahabad	338 2
70	United	91 0
	INSURANCE	
15-10	Jupiter	12 10
15-75	New India	33 12
200	Oriental	3750 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 0
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old	142 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1395 0
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	142 3
100	Bombay Suburban	146 14
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	202 8
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	140 5
1000	Tata Power	1,086 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantej	345 0
7	per cent. Bombay Trams	80 8
5	per cent. Central India	480 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 21

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2	per cent G P N Sett 87/11
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 87/11/6
4	per cent 1960/70 Sett 103/4
4	per cent 1960/70 Cash 103/5
5	per cent 1945/55 Sett 116-4
5	per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/5

TAX FREES.

4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103/15
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 115-6
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 109/8
6 1/2	per cent 1935 D D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2	per cent 1945/50 98/5
4	per cent 1934/37 100/4
4	per cent 1943 103/14
4 1/2	per cent 1934 100/10
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 111
5	per cent 1939/44 108/2
5	per cent 1940/43 108/12
5	per cent 1935 103-2
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 108/14
6 1/2	per cent 1935 T B 105/1

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4	per cent B P T 1974 100
4	per cent M. Deb. 1974 99/12
5	per cent M Deb 1959 110
6	per cent M Deb 1954 120/4
6	per cent K P T 1956 120/4
6 1/2	per cent B I T 1937 108-8

The final figure of Rs. 25.10 crores of the New Loan, being considered unsatisfactory, the 3 1/2 per cent Paper was adversely affected and the rate in consequence after opening at Rs. 87-5, declined as low as Rs. 87-3-6 during the early part of the session. Later, however, on heavy bear covering, the rate improved and was Rs. 87-11 at close.

7	per cent. Katni 1st	125 0
7	per cent. Katni 2nd	136 12
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7	per cent. Tata Hydro	131 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,320 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	146 0
5-1|2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	per cent. Vishnu	650 0
100	Amr. Patty	116 0
100	C. Provinces	86 8
100	Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100	Gujarat	66 0
100	Mandra Bhon.	36 0
100	Pachora Jamner	81 0
100	Sara Sirajpunj	83/4
500	Tapti Valle	770 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	18 8
30	Tata Steel	320 0
75	Tata Steel Ord	73 10
100	Alcock	180 0
60	Belapur Sugar	218 12
100	Bombay Steam	283 12
125	Bombay Burma	440 0
8sh.	B B Petrol	2-11-3
50	Bombay Telephone	94 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	111 8
100	Indian Radio Deb.	513 12
100	Indian Radio Ord.	456 4
1000	Port Canning	571 0
15	Scindia	8 15
30	Tata Construction	73 12
25	Tata Oil	17 4
	PREF. SHARES.	
7	per cent Andhra Vly.	1252 8
6	per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	145 12
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Power Pref.	1331 4

"SIGHT SEWN ON"

Operations End 35 Years Of Blindness

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A woman who has been blind for 35 years has had her sight "Sewn on" by a remarkable operation at the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Several tiny membranes, less than five millimetres long, were taken from two patients in the hospital who had each had an eye removed.

Then Mr. Tudor Thomas, the famous specialist, stitched the membranes to the woman's sightless eyes with fine gut.

Two operations had to be performed before the membranes were correctly adjusted.

Months of anxious waiting followed. In order to assist the cure, news of the operation was kept secret. Now the hospital has triumphantly announced a complete cure and the woman who was blinded at the age of two is learning to read print for the first time.—Reuter.

INDIAN DOCTOR DIES IN SHEFFIELD

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Dr. Asutosh Sinha, an Indian Doctor, of Wincobank, Sheffield, has died suddenly at the age of forty-four.

He was a native of Calcutta and had been in practice in Sheffield for the past eighteen years.

Dr. Sinha was a prize winner in the Irish sweepstake on this year's Grand National.

Colliery Band, which he led, not run.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1934

No Communal Spirit Shown

Corporation Considers Question Of Appointment Of Dr. Phadke

Dr. Deshmukh Explains And Thinks House Was Not Told Whole Truth: Motion Rejected By Huge Majority

A proposition, which unfortunately, took a communal turn, was discussed in the Municipal Corporation on Thursday.

It was thrown out by an overwhelming majority.

The discussion arose over the resolution of Mr. E. R. Hirji-Behdin:—

"That the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to report in consultation with the Commissioner as to why the Commissioner appointed a Hindu candidate, Dr. G. M. Phadke, to a post of Assistant Surgeon in the King Edward Memorial Hospital in preference to a Parsi candidate, Dr. D. D. Boowariwala, who was superior in every way to, and better qualified than, the Hindu candidate, who had on that account secured the least number of votes in the Advisory Medical Board's Meeting of the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

NOT A COMMUNALIST.

Mr. Hirji-Behdin assured the House that he was not a Communalist but brought that question only on principle. He did not cast any reflection on the late Commissioner, but pointed out that injustice had been done to the Parsi candidate Dr. Boowariwala who was far superior to Dr. Phadke in qualifications.

Mr. K.F. Nariman also averred that he was not a communalist, but seconded the proposition, because the recommendations of the Selections Board as well as the Dean were set aside and Dr. Phadke was appointed.

DR. DESHMUKH EXPLAINS.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh also laid claims as a non-communalist and said Mr. Hirji-Behdin and Mr. Nariman were either misled by some people interested in the matter or had placed half-truths before the House. He said the Board had selected Dr. Phadke first, who was in England for ten years and was M.B.B.S. and F.R.C.S. of England. After his selection, a dispute arose that he was elected within the terms of the advertisement and a cable was sent to England and a reply came confirming Dr. Phadke's qualifications. The Commissioner, however, sent the matter to the Board again, which was changed owing to the change of the official year, and also the Dean was changed. The new Board, however, re-affirmed the appointment of Dr. Phadke by a large majority.

COMMISSIONER SUPPORTS DESHMUKH.

The Municipal Commissioner also supported Dr. Deshmukh, and said in the meeting of the Board, Dr. Phadke got ten votes and Dr. Boowariwala only eight votes. The present Dean had not at all opposed the appointment of Dr. Phadke, and no good purpose would be served to send the matter to the Medical Relief Committee.

Mr. Hirji-Behdin, at this stage, asked permission to withdraw the proposition, but it was not granted.

DR. JAVLE ON MERIT, ONLY TEST.

Dr. M.C. Javle advised the Corporators not to encourage canvassing as it was done in the Bombay University. He said all the candidates had come to him with recommendations, but he advised them to stand on merits alone.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee said, if the whole matter was threshed out, they would find many currents, under-currents and cross-currents. There were many people, who, under the cloak of Nationalists and Democrats did things which were purely communal, and the proposition under discussion provided a good instance at that.

PROPOSITION LOST.

The proposition was put to vote and declared lost, only three voting for it.

The Corporation then adjourned till Tuesday.

Our Gujerat Letter

INDEBTEDNESS OF PEASANTS

Gujerat Plans Big Drive For Relief Of Agriculturists

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 18.

With the nearing of the impending visit of Mahatmaji in Gujerat and Kathiawar brisk preparations are going on to give him a right royal reception. At Broach, Surat, Baroda, Navsari, Bulsar, Anand, Nadiad and various other places arrangements are in progress to receive him on station while passing from Bombay to Ahmedabad and everywhere purses will be presented to him. Baroda, Broach and Surat promise to make each a substantial contribution to the Harijan Fund. Mahatma Gandhi will discuss the 'pros and cons' of the Harijan meeting at Ahmedabad where all Harijan workers of Gujerat are called to meet him.

The activity of the Congress is once again reviving the political life of Gujarat. The enrolment of Congress workers is going on apace. Ahmedabad has started with a group of young Congressmen who have formed a Socialist Party.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

With politics economic questions are also being stressed. At Ahmedabad Mr. Champanaria is to deliver a lecture on the subject of economics. It is suggested here to start "The Schools of Economies" in Baroda, Ahmedabad and other centres. All these would be affiliated to the central organisation, called the Gujerat School of Economies. Rural reconstruction and lessening the burden of rural indebtedness are the two prime questions on which strenuous agitation is being carried on in Gujarat. Sjt. Rohit Mehta, Sjt. Dalal, Dr. Chandulal Desai and others are taking a prominent part in this work.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST EDITOR

KARACHI, June 21.

In the defamation case known as Hobson vs. "Sansar Samachar," charges were framed against the Editor under section 500 I.P.C. The defence side was fixed for 14th last but the accused having sent in a medical certificate the case was postponed.

The facts of the case are that a dacoity was committed in the Larkana District where Mr. Hobson was the D.S.P. The "Sansar Samachar" while reporting the incident had cast aspersions upon the complainant and called him coward etc.

The complainant feeling defamed had filed a suit against the accused.—United Press.

Increase Of Terrorist Prisoners In Bengal Jails

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The Jail Administration Report of the Bengal Presidency for the year, 1933, says that the decrease of civil disobedience prisoners has not been accompanied by a corresponding decrease in ordinary prisoners with the result that the pressure on jail accommodation has not been relieved as much as might have been expected. Economic conditions, no doubt contributed in a large measure to this result but the spirit of lawlessness aroused by the Civil Disobedience movement must be held also to have had its effect. The number of Terrorist convicts in the beginning of the year was 225 and at the close 438, after 88 had been removed to the Andamans. The total number of such convicts admitted during years was no less than 741, an unwholesome reminder of the grip that terrorism has gained on the youth of the country.

The increase in this dangerous class of prisoners complicated jail administration. During the year under review, 88 terrorist prisoners were transported to the Cellular Jail, and three were subsequently repatriated on medical grounds. The re-opening of this jail has eased the question of guarding and segregating terrorist prisoners in the Bengal Jails, but by no means solved the problem of the eligibility of terrorist prisoners for transfer.—A.P.

JAWAHAR'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

Mrs. Nehru Surprised At News Agencies' Report Of His Health

NEW DELHI, June 21.

The correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" wires from Dehra Dun:—

Mr. Chordhry Beharilal, Secretary District Congress Committee who was present when Mrs. Kamala Nehru came out of Dehradun jail after interviewing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, states that certain News Agencies' report that Panditji is maintaining weight and his health is satisfactory is surprising.

There is not the slightest improvement in his health. The enclosure, with narrow space with high walls, where Panditji is confined is not conducive to improvement of his health.—United Press.

MIRABEN SAILS FOR ENGLAND

Miraben, (Miss Slade), Mahatma Gandhi's English disciple, sailed for England by the s.s. "Conte Rosso" from Bombay on Thursday.

FOREIGN CLOTH SYNDICATE FOR JETPUR

Swadeshi Workers Plan Counter Move

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 18.

The news of a probable formation of a syndicate at Jetpur for selling foreign cloth has stirred the champions of Swadeshi to revive Swadeshi activities with increased vigour and in Bhavnagar a comprehensive programme is being chalked out to do extensive propaganda. The position of small indigenous industries and the problem of rural uplift are also included in the programme. Mr. Bhikhalal has been working for the starting of a School of Economics for Kathiawar and he has already investigated the economic condition of some Agency villages on a sociological and a statistical basis.

MOVE TO GET ESTATES LAND ACT AMENDED

MADRAS, June 21.

Efforts are being made to persuade the Government to introduce an amendment to the Madras Estates Land Act to provide for reduction in the estates in proportion to the fall in prices.

Mr. M. G. Patnaik, a Berhampore member of the Madras Council, has got a Bill ready on hand to be moved at the next session of the Council with the above object in view if the Government is not prepared to move in the matter themselves.—United Press.

A.I.C.C. MEMBER RELEASED

KARACHI, June 21.

Swami Krishnanand, Member of A.I.C.C., and Sind Congress Leader was released this morning from the Karachi Central Jail, prior to his completion of full term of imprisonment. A number of prominent Congressmen received him at the jail gate.

Though a little pulled down he looked quite cheerful.—United Press.

Herr Butow Not A Disciple Of Gandhi

AHMEDABAD, June 20.

Herr Butow, a German journalist who was touring with Gandhiji has arrived at the Sabarmati Ashram to take rest for a few weeks. He contradicts a press report that he is a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

Our Kathiawar Letter

PREPARATIONS FOR MAHATMA'S VISIT

Kathiawar Will Present Fat Purse

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 18.

Mahatmaji's visit to Kathiawar is the one topic of talk everywhere. At Bhavnagar elaborate preparations are in progress to receive him. Kathiawar has decided to contribute Rs. 25,000 towards the Harijan Fund of which about Rs. 10,000 are already collected by the organisers. It is understood that Bhavnagar State will donate a very substantial sum to the Harijan Fund.

Due to arduous efforts of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Mr. Jagjivandas Parikh, and others the fund is swelling day by day. There is every probability of Mahatmaji spending a few hours at Rajkot and Wadhwan during his stay in Kathiawar.

SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

KARACHI, June 21.

The first meeting of the Exetive Committee of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee after the ban was removed was held this morning, Dr. Choitram presiding. Members from all parts of Sind attended.

The meeting considered the Government communique for more than two hours, and finally passed a resolution opining that the vindictiveness still inspires Government policy towards the Congress, inasmuch as the emergency of repressive measures still remains on the statute book and the Satyagrahi prisoners are still kept in jails. The meeting also condemned Government's halting and ungenerous attitude.—A. P.

DENOTIFIED ORGANISATIONS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, June 19.

In pursuance of the general policy about the removal of ban on Congress organisations, the Government of Bengal have decided to cancel the notifications declaring as unlawful the associations named below:—

NADIA.

1. Nadia District Congress Committee, Krishnagar; 2. Youth Association, Krishnagar; 3. Nabadwip Congress Committee, Nabadwip; 4. Tarun Sangha, Nabadwip; 5. Plassey Congress Committee, Plassey, P. S. Kaliganj; 6. Kaliganj Thana Congress Committee, P. S. Kaliganj; 7. Shibpur Congress Committee, Shibpur, P. S. Nakashipara; 8. Tungi Majdia Congress Committee, P. S. Krishnaganj; 9. Ranaghat Congress Committee, P. S. Ranaghat; 10. Meherpur Congress Committee, Meherpur; 11. Alamdanga Congress Committee, Alamdanga, P. S. Alamdanga; 12. Kaya Congress Committee, Kaya, P. S. Kumarkhali; 13. Sadhana Sangha, Janipur Khoksa; 14. Kushtia Jubak Samiti, Kushtia; 15. Harinarayanpur Tarun Samiti, P. S. Kushtia and 16. Khoksa Janipur Congress Office.

JESSORE.

1. Jessore Congress Office and 2. Bandabiila Congress Office.

BURDWAN.

1. Khadi Bhandar Burdwan Town; 2. Kalna Congress Committee, Kalna; 3. Katwa Congress Committee, Katwa; 4. Bijli Club, Kalna Senpara; 5. Kaigram Congress Committee, Monteswar; 6. Dainhat Congress Committee, P. S. Katwa; 7. Banga Asha Samity, Patuli, P. S. Purbasthali; 8. Jnananda Brahmacharya Ashram, Kalna; 9. Ranigunj Congress Committee, Arjun Patti, Ranigunj 10. Samabaya Silpa (Swadeshi Bhandar) Barabazar, Ranigunj and 11. Byam Samity, Churipatti, Raniganj.

BOGRA.

1. Bogra District Congress Committee; 2. Dupchanchia Sub-Congress Committee; 3. Adamdighi Sub-Congress Committee; 4. Santahar Sub-Congress Committee; 5. Jaipurhat Sub-Congress Committee; 6. Hili Congress Committee; 7. Bogra Guards—a volunteer organisation under the District Congress Committee; 8. Byam Samiti—a volunteer organisation under District Congress Committee; 9. Adamdighi Yubak Sangha—a volunteer organisation under District Congress Committee; 10. Hili Tarun Sangha—a volunteer organisation under the District Congress Committee.

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

POONA, June 20.

Mahatma Gandhi's programme on Thursday includes visits to Harijan quarters and Women's University. He will also receive addresses from the students and Harijans.—A. P.

TASK BEFORE CONGRESSMEN

MADRAS, June 21.

Mr. N. S. Srinivasa Iyer, former Secretary of the Tamil-Nadu Swarajya Party in the course of a press statement in connection with the Congress Parliamentary Board decision says:—

"The conclusions of the Congress Parliamentary Board are of a character calculated to appeal to all right-thinking minds in the country. They require, however, to be implemented by continuous and systematic propaganda.

In our Province, there is a desperate move to marshall all possible forces against the Congress. The Congress, therefore, should take up the work in right earnest and demonstrate to the world that the voters are behind it. It will be a first class political blunder if owing to slack work, the Congress candidates suffer reverses at the polls.—United Press

PENNILESS AND HOMELESS PEASANTS OF GUJARAT

Will Indians Help 750 Families Who Sacrificed Their All?

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

Mr. Bachubhai Dhruva, Secretary, Gujerat Farmers' Relief Committee, wrotes:—

For courage and self-sacrifice, the peasants of Gujerat have earned a name throughout the length and breadth of the Country. They have lost everything, their cattle, their homesteads, their ploughing materials.

"To-day the peasants are thrown into the streets—homeless and penniless. It is certainly easy to go to Jail or to suffer petty privations, it is easy to suffer when people hail you as a hero. It is more than human to lose property—the very source of one's livelihood. History all the world over, teaches us that a peasant is temperamentally conservative—wedded so completely to his land that he would never join a movement which takes away his land from him.

GUJERAT PEASANTS' IDEAL.

"But the peasants of Gujerat have proved that this conservatism—their love for their lands—is not universal at least it does not apply to the peasants of Gujerat. For these farmers have never cared for their lands in the service of their country. The number of these brave peasants is not small. Nearly 750 families and almost six to seven thousand individuals in Gujerat are reduced to this miserable plight not due to any natural calamity, but due to their sterling patriotism and unflinching service for the country.

"It is upto us all patriotic Indians and Gujeratis in particular to see that these peasants are restored to their lands as early as possible. The Gujerat Farmers' Relief Committee has started its work of collecting funds for the rehabilitation of these farmers. The Committee has already spent Rs. 26,000 for seeds, cattle, fodder and maintenance of these farmers, and their children. This maintenance fund, it must be remembered, is just sufficient to keep their body and soul together, for it is given at the average rate of five pice per day. Out of these Rs. 26,000 nearly Rs. 9,500 have been sent by the Ahmedabad Relief Committee, and the rest have come from Bombay and elsewhere.

URGENT RELIEF NEEDED.

"From the funds already spent in giving relief to the farmers nearly Rs. 16,000 have been given for the purchase of cattle and its fodder. Rs. 4,000 for seeds and Rs. 4,000 for the maintenance of farmers for the month of May and the rest for ploughing materials. The work of the Committee is going on very briskly, but with the setting in of the monsoon, the speed, with which the collection is done, and is remitted to the farmers, will matter most.

"It is necessary that all the Congress workers and sympathisers concentrate their time and energy for the collection of this Fund.

"Mahatmaji in a recent letter has said that the Gujerat farmers must have a first claim over Gujerat. It is the first duty of every Gujerati living in Gujerat or in any part of the world to pay every pie, that he can afford, to the coffers of the Farmers' Relief Committee. Economic depression or shrinkage of trade and business should not deter anybody from helping these brave Farmers according to one's mite.

HELP, HELP, IN NAME OF HUMANITY HELP!

"If necessary let us deny some comforts, some luxuries, some conveniences, for ourselves, in order to help these valiant human beings. How can we eat our dishes comfortably when these peasants are starving at our very doors? How can we sleep at ease when our brave countrymen are stranded—quite homeless and penniless? Let the rich contribute liberally. Let the poor middle class save from its meagre income to help these farmers. Remember these peasants everyday while you take food, and decide now and to-day to share your food with the peasants of Gujerat who have suffered for us all; for the food shared with others will always taste sweet.

"We appeal most earnestly to every Indian and to Gujeratis particularly to swell the funds of this Committee with your contributions whether large or small. Remit your sum atonce to the Office of the Relief Committee either at Seva Ashram Broach or the National Art Studio, near Bala Hanuman Ahmedabad."

TRAGIC DEATH OF UNEMPLOYED

Commits Suicide After Wife's Death

NEW DELHI, June 21.

"I am an orphan and six years have passed since I graduated. Since then I have been wandering from place to place without employment. My wife has died. In my anxiety it is useless to live longer, hence I am committing suicide by swallowing potassium cynide," was the pathetic note written on a piece of paper discovered in the pocket of Dineshchandra Mittra of Cawnpore whose body was found lying in a first class compartment at the Hardwar Railway station.—A. P.

DOHAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE REVIVED

The Secretary of the Dohad Congress Committee writes:

After a lapse of two-and-a-half years the Executive Committee of the local Congress Committee met here yesterday and due to the lifting of the Government ban, the Congress Committee was revived

Resolutions expressing sympathy at the death of Mr. Maneklal Jadhjee a Congress worker and appreciating the services of youths and citizens was passed Mr. L. M. Shrikant is the president and Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya and Mr. Sukhdeo Trivedi will work as office bearers.

It was decided to hold Congress elections and to enrol members.

Calcutta.—Two Bengali youths, who escaped from Midnapore Central Jail on Wednesday were rearrested on Thursday morning by the local Police in Midnapore. —A.P.

BRITISH SOLDIERS CREATE PANIC

Fire Revolvers Indiscriminately On Jubbulpore Station

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, June 20.

The serenity of Jubbulpore was rudely disturbed on Tuesday evening by gun fire, which threw the railway station into a panic. Missing since Monday three British soldiers, who were posted as deserters, entered a railway officer's saloon stationed on the platform, and began firing their revolvers indiscriminately.

Military officers present at the station summoned the armed military guard. The deserters were ordered to surrender before they were fired on, and they yielded without further mischief. They were marched off under escort, and will be court-martialled for desertion in addition to their escapade at the Jubbulpore station.

The saloon car at which the deserters fired, suffered extensive damage, and nine cartridges were discovered by the escort after the men were taken into custody.

WATER FAMINE IN VIZAGAPATAM

Municipality Decides To Restrict Supply

VIZAGAPATAM, June 21.

Owing to the inadequate rainfall last year, Vizagapatam is faced with a water famine.

The Mudusarlova Tank, which was the source of supply to the 60,000 inhabitants of the Town, is dry. Another source of the infiltration galleries which would yield about 2,50,000 gallons of water in 16 hours pumping, the remaining 8 hours being allowed for recouperation, is also diminishing in its yield, and now only half its supply is obtained by 8 hours pumping. Present demand of the town is 3,00,000 gallons per day.

The Municipality has decided to restrict the supply to one hour per day, and crowds wait at public fountains for long hours to got a little water. Minor skirmishes among the waterhunters are common scene in every street. The Boy Scouts have been requested to assist in regulating the crowds and distributing water.—United Press.

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